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Tower Views

by Clearway

Another Twist to the Cord

Spain's Third Year of War

Let's Call 'Em Alco-drivers

¶ **Flight**—It was an innocent little press bulletin. In the melee of a many-messaged morning it almost slipped along to the wastebasket. This is how it read: "Donald P. Corrigan, the American flier who took off from New York on a flight to California, dropped unheralded from the skies today at Baldonnel, Ireland." Another "nut" flight, we murmured, moving the flimsy along toward the "exit." Then we caught the implication with something like the impact of a mule's hoof. What's this, what's this? Ireland? California? Why, this young lad, without fuss, feathers or fan-fare had quietly hopped off ostensibly on a more-or-less routine trip to California; but had turned east instead; skipped across the ocean; added another peg to the quickly accumulating proof that the world is small and men have got to learn brotherhood. Yes, it belongs to the category of deprecated "stunts." An old crate; no license; no provisions for failure; no permit. Most unorthodox! But it was successful. It's going to be hard to discipline that lad!

¶ **Spain**—Two years of terror, of futile sacrifice, of mass hysteria, involved loyalties, bestial hates; of conspicuous deeds of physical courage or fortitude amidst grief,—in short, two years of war with its reactionary urges and its individual deeds of valor—are marked up on the calendar of Spain's civil war. As General Francisco Franco pushes his Fascist-supported insurgents along toward Valencia, and the Government lines are broken, the entry into the third year of war seems promising for the rebels against the Communist-aided Government. Premier Mussolini, indeed, allows a note of jubilance to ring in his telegram of congratulation to the Insurgent leader. He is sure the third year of the "revolution" will be crowned with success for Franco (and Italy). "Fascist Italy," he says, "is proud to have contributed blood and equipment to your victory over the destructive forces of Spain and Europe."

¶ **Allegiances**—Straws on the wind, showing whence sympathies in the Spanish contest are blowing, are reports from London that thousands of marchers, supported by the London Trades Council, make the echoes from Trafalgar Square to the Spanish Embassy resound with cries of: "Arms for Spain mean arms for peace." But the charges made by speakers against the Chamberlain Government for its refusal to supply Spain with arms, indicates that there are factions in England as well as in the rest of Europe. No doubt remains, however, as to German and Italian sympathies, for Insurgent Spain steps forth and figuratively kisses the cheeks of both. It awards to Field Marshal Göring a Grand Knighthood and the Collar of the Great Imperial Order of Red Arrows. It bestows on Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano a knighthood in the Order of Isobel the Catholic.

¶ **Czechoslovakia** — President Beneš of Czechoslovakia and his Cabinet take up the question of administrative reforms with hope invigorated by a hint that the Sudeten Germans are willing to listen to compromise proposals regarding their demand for autonomy. The hint comes from National Socialist Leader Henlein's political adviser, Wilhelm Sebekowsky, who in a recent speech said: "National Socialism and democracy can be reconciled."

¶ **Hughes**—With transatlantic hops falling in quick succession, achievements of the air have a way of fading quickly from the public consciousness; but officials promoting the New York World's Fair for 1939 are not going to allow that silver monoplane in which Howard Hughes and his four companions girdled the earth to be quickly forgotten. The good-will flight just completed was a sort of "special delivery" service to Governments of the Old World bearing invitations to New York's Big Show next year. Now, within the next two or three months, the silver plane is to head south on a similar mission.

¶ **Alco-drivers**—New York's Chief Medical Examiner, Dr. Thomas A. Gonzales, with the aid of assistants, makes a comprehensive study of highway crashes. He finds that two out of every five victims of fatal automobile accidents last year had been using alcohol. Traffic regulations, he says, "cannot control the action of the pedestrian or driver whose reaction time, muscular coordination and mental faculties are reduced by the ingestion of alcoholic beverages." • Rather a startling thought here: Alco-drivers lessen their chances of survival on the highways by just two-fifths.

¶ **Swans**—"All up!" The call of the swan keepers resound on the historic Thames. Up from London cruise six speedy rowboats, manned by keepers and markers of swans. At the familiar cry the birds are rounded up, curbed and nicked. Incidentally new boatmen, hazed on the trip, are introduced to a full-dress plunge in the river. • Such items do not sound to us as though Europe was trembling on the brink of war.

In the Boston Section:

Ambassador Kennedy praises Democracy in Boston, England.

Railroad abandonment issue headed for Supreme Court.

Labor plans march on State House; Relief is issue.

40 new plants reported in Boston area.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Clouds Thicken As Harlan Trial Approaches End

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON Ky., July 18—After four weeks of prosecution testimony and four weeks of defense testimony, now nearing its end, the Harlan County labor conspiracy trial appears more baffling than ever to an outsider. The combined testimony, however, shows why this remote county has become the scene of the most notorious labor-employer strife in the United States today.

For four long weeks the jury of Kentucky farmers heard an extraordinary parade of evidence which implied that many, if not all, of the operators consciously and knowingly provided the money wherewith deputy sheriffs terrorized Harlan miners even to the point of taking their lives when all else failed to keep the doctrine of unionism out of the county.

Something Undeniably Askew

For four additional weeks now the jury has been listening to the other side of the story. None of the factual incidents of extreme violence have been challenged. But scores of defense witnesses have sworn with the same conviction displayed by the Government witnesses that whatever may have happened was the result of local animosities, internal union jealousies or mere chance, but never the result of deliberate efforts to deny to Harlan miners their right to join unions guaranteed them under the Wagner Act.

A typical example of the huge gap which separates the two versions of Harlan incidents, providing inciden-

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President Has Two or More Tours in View

Northwest and Tennessee Definite, Midwest and N. E. Possible

Third Term Seen

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 18—One transcontinental trip only just completed, President Roosevelt has plans for two, and perhaps three or four, more extended land trips which are intended genuinely to convert the 1938 election into a vote-of-confidence for the President himself and a warm-up for 1940.

Scarcely two weeks after his return to Washington, it was announced as he sailed Saturday, the President plans to set forth for the old Northwest, traveling to Minnesota and beyond to Winnipeg, Canada, to participate in an international celebration and to confer again with Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada. It may be assumed, however, that the main purpose of the trip will be to greet people and make a few little speeches en route between Washington and Minnesota—a swath untouched by Mr. Roosevelt on the trip just completed.

Then, as had previously been known, the President goes into the most doubtful of the purge territory on his return from his present cruise. Landing at Pensacola, Fla., on Aug. 9, he will proceed to Washington through Georgia, South and North Carolina. In Georgia, Senator Walter F. George is combating the primary onslaught of Lawrence Camp, a zealous New Deal supporter. In South Carolina, Ellison D. Smith is challenged by Gov. Olin D. Johnston. Both Senators have been notable anti-Administration insurgents.

May Go to New England

Whether or not the President takes a stand against their renomination will furnish the test case of the purge which he announced in his last "fireside chat."

But these two trips are not all. An incursion into a middle tier of states, perhaps leading as far as Michigan, is also under discussion. Later, in September, the President has also tentatively agreed to attend the anniversary of the Battles of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, in Tennessee. This trip would take him to TVA territory just as the Congressional investigation of TVA pol-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Bravo and a Mild 'Tut-Tut'

Wide World

The "Flying Model T" Airplane, Model 1929 — **Douglas Corrigan** Air Hero, Model 1938

In This 1929 Curtiss-Robin Plane, Douglas Corrigan Took Off From New York, Apparently for California, but He Headed His $900 Craft Out Over the Atlantic and Was Next Heard From When He Landed Safely at Dublin

Daring Young Man In 'Flying Model T' Spans the Atlantic

Corrigan Flies to Dublin Without Permission or Modern Equipment

Officials Cheer; Talk Discipline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—Douglas P. Corrigan, who set his nine-year-old "jalopy" of the air down on Baldonnell Airport, Ireland, on a nonstop, one-man flight from New York has not only astounded officials, he has left them with no other recourse but a "mild discipline."

The young pilot is likely to get a medal for daredeviltry, on the one hand, and an official reprimand, on the other.

Just what to do with a young man who takes off in the aeronautical equivalent of a "Model T" to fly the North Atlantic, and who actually flies it, leaves official in Washington agog and aghast.

It seems that young Mr. Corrigan didn't ask permission to fly the Atlantic. He just flew it. And the flying crate that he flew it in would hardly have been licensed officially to take up paying passengers for a tour round the city.

Lacked Modern Flying

According to the information at the Air Commerce Division here, the list of aeronautical articles which Mr. Corrigan did NOT take is longer than those he took.

Coming right after the elaborate preparations of the Howard Hughes world flight, the contrast of the nonchalant improvization of a reckless young man in his "flying crate" cannot be missed. It was the contrast of organized natural science against individual daring; on one hand the final word of engineering skill and multiple planning, on the other the casual audacity of a solitary youth.

Here is a list of some of the things Mr. Corrigan didn't bother to take along on his lonely jaunt:

Radio.
Navigating instruments.
Pontoons.
Documents to show that he was capable of making the flight.

Never Asked Permission

Air Commerce officials said here that young Mr. Corrigan never made application to them for Bureau sanction for a flight over the Atlantic. Probably he guessed it would not be granted.

There is no previous case on record, they said, in which an American airman embarked on such a flight without applying for authorization of the Air Commerce Bureau or without notifying Bureau officials.

It was as casual as a young man wheeling his old jitney out from his father's garage on a Saturday night and starting off to the next town to visit a friend. Air officials at-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Airman Pilots '29 Plane From New York to Eire in 28 Hours

Aviation World Amazed by Feat

DUBLIN, Ireland, July 18 (AP)—An antiquated, single-motored American airplane fluttered down here this afternoon after its owner, Douglas P. Corrigan, had pushed it across the Atlantic in a surprise, unsanctioned flight from New York.

It taxied across the field and wheezed to a stop. Flabbergasted Irish airport officials rushing to the machine saw a grinning pilot climb out.

"I'm Douglas Corrigan," he said. "Just got in from New York."

The plane came down from a rain-streaked sky at 2:30 p. m. (8:30 a. m., E. S. T.), 28 hours 13 minutes after Mr. Corrigan had taken off from Floyd Bennett Airport on a flight "to California"— and with no permit for a transatlantic crossing.

"By the way, where am I?" the flier asked the gathering Irish crowd.

Cheers for Corrigan

The gaping Irish looked at Mr. Corrigan, at his plane and its nearly empty gasoline tanks, then back at the cheerful young pilot, dressed in leather jacket and trousers.

Broad smiles broke, and brogues began.

"Corrigan, eh?" asked one Dubliner. "And it's a fine jaunt you do be havin'!"

"Not bad," Mr. Corrigan agreed. "There was not much to it. I flew over the clouds all the time and never saw the ocean until I reached the coast. The weather was good."

Then, quite belatedly, attendants thought of landing papers and asked Mr. Corrigan for them.

"Forget it," he said, yawning. "I thought it was California all the time."

Mr. Corrigan's plane, of the vintage of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis," was believed to be capable of only about 100 miles an hour. The plane Colonel Lindbergh flew to Paris in 1927 is preserved in a museum.

Mr. Corrigan had no radio and only the barest navigating instruments.

Sighted Over Belfast

The first intimation of his whereabouts today was at 7:08 a. m., E. S. T., when he flew over Belfast.

Officials of Belfast harbor airport noticed its American registration markings. But they were unaware of a trans-atlantic hop and did not immediately report his arrival.

Mr. Corrigan's feat amazed Baldonnel airport officials. He apparently aimed straight and unerringly for the goal he long had cherished.

Mr. Corrigan sat munching sandwiches as airport officials pressed him to produce his landing papers.

Thought It Was California

"Really now, I thought I was heading for California," he beamed. "It was not until I saw your mountains here that I realized it was not California."

The United States Minister John Cudahy, sent his automobile out to the airport. It picked up the flier and delivered him to the legation. It is expected he will be the guest of the Minister for several days.

Technically Mr. Corrigan is under detention because of his lack of papers, but that did not seem to bother him.

He said he circled around the northern coast of Ireland after reaching the western coast and finally picked out Dublin's Baldonnel airport for his landing.

An Irish mail plane for London was just leaving when Mr. Corrigan set his rickety craft down.

Most airmen on this side of the Atlantic had not expected that the daring American could make the Atlantic crossing after reading cabled accounts of his "dilapidated" craft.

Baldonnel, where he landed in fulfillment of the ambition he had nursed for more than a year to fly to Ireland, is the airfield on the outskirts of Dublin.

[Because of the Department of Commerce's rejection last year of his application for permission to make such a flight, and because strict regulations cover such ocean trips, officials at Floyd Bennett Field had doubted he would try a "sneak" hop.

[The officials had believed he carried only one navigating map—

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Tampa Boycott Opened Against Gambling Rings

TAMPA, Fla., July 18 (AP)—Tampa business men have turned to a boycott as a new weapon against gambling.

One thousand merchants and their employees signed pledge cards promising to "rid the city of commercialized gambling by shutting off the racket's revenue through boycott." They sought signatures of 10,000 additional employees, estimating one half the revenue of illegal gambling establishments thus could be cut off.

William B. Haggerty, one-time drummer in a dance band and now operator of a cold storage plant, presented the plan to a mass meeting as an economic cure for the problem.

"Gambling," he declared, "takes between $10,000 and $20,000 a day from business channels in Tampa."

"From authentic figures," he continued, "there are 135 establishments in Tampa which daily sell 'Bolita,' bonds and Cuban lottery numbers. They are living off the $10, $15, and $20 a week working class."

Mr. Haggerty described commercialized gambling as a "business with a gross income, a gross outlay and a net profit."

"What would happen to your business," he asked the merchants, "if 50 per cent of its revenue were stopped? That's one sure way we can close up these places."

Grand juries repeatedly have attacked gambling. Authorities say operators simply lay low while a campaign is on.

A recent grand jury indicted 16 persons, including nine city and county officials who were charged with permitting gambling. Charges against the officials were dropped.

Women as Wage Earners: World Status Is Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, July 18—Women are still uncertain in regard to their status as wage earners. They are so uncertain that, during the Conference of the International Council of Women which is in progress here, they have thought it worth while to devote many hours to the discussion of the question in committee.

The greatest doubts, it seems, center around the position, first of the married woman, and second that of the middle-aged and elderly spinster. In the case of the former, it is stated, both public and private employers hold that "double earnings," family obligations, and national economic embarrassment properly deprive her of any right to exercise her own judgment in the matter of her earnings, while, in the case of the latter, employers plainly do not want her and so leave her to fend for herself.

Miss Cécile Matheson of Great Britain, Convener of the International Council's Committee on Trades and Professions, presented a report summing up the position of both classes of women. In regard to the married woman, she explained, exclusion from employment is by no means a problem based wholly upon economic conditions. Tradition and custom play a big part in it, and this fact will have to be dealt with before married couples will be allowed to decide between them, and without external promptings, who shall earn the wage and who care for the home.

Some Gains Sighted

Owing to the efforts of women, certain countries have shown signs of recognizing the rights of the individual to determine his own wage earning affairs. In Denmark, for instance, it was reported that public opinion is veering to the side of the married woman and a recent Government memorandum has advised against her exclusion from paid employment. The Swedish Government is also considering regulations which will forbid the dismissal of women on grounds of marriage.

In Norway, a labor protection law adopted in 1937 prohibits any dismissal without sufficient cause, and a recent court judgment has held that marriage does not constitute sufficient cause. In the Netherlands, where women are "in thick of right-to-work struggle" on a large scale, the High Council of Labor voted on July 2 against the proposed appeal to exclude married women from employment and asked for a new inquiry into the whole subject.

Nevertheless, in many countries married women are excluded from employment without compunction, Miss Matheson said. In Australia, they may not enter Commonwealth or other public services. In Canada they are not allowed to retain a teaching post after marriage. In Great Britain, they may not hold posts in the Civil Service other than as "exceptions." They are dismissed by certain firms in Finland. In Norway, they are experiencing reaction in all directions.

Case of the Spinster

As against this, Miss Matheson said, it might be expected that the middle-aged spinster would reap a harvest of good things. But not at all.

In certain countries—Latvia, for instance, and Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia—the problems of the elderly unmarried women are not particularly severe, but in others they produce a really serious situation and one toward which too little attention is directed.

In Norway, a woman with no settled position at the age of 30 finds her chances of employment small. In Sweden, except in the case of certain shop assistants, wage earning is difficult after 30 years of age, and becomes almost impossible between 40 and 50. In Great Britain, af-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Hunter a Puzzle to Africans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — "World friendship through spiritual understanding" is the slogan of the Inter-Religious Fellowship and in pursuance of this ideal speakers of all kinds of religious beliefs and denominations have a free platform at its meetings.

A recent speaker here was Prince Cobina Kessie of Ashanti, a young man wearing western attire and obviously a sincere adherent of the Christian faith.

He told the assembled gathering, who were mostly Englishmen, some home truths, and he did it in a friendly and completely unselfconscious manner.

He said that the natives of West Africa attach a good deal of importance to little things. For instance, they find it difficult to understand the kind of man who constantly protests his love for animals and regards the killing of them as a principal recreation. Such protestations of love look rather suspicious to the simple reasoning of the native, in proof of which the Prince told the following story:

"Do you love me?" said a native headman to two sportsmen, one English the other American, when asked by them to lead the day's sport.

"Why certainly," was the reply.

"Do you mean then to shoot me?" said the native.

The native thinks that love should mean reverence and devotion, in proof of which he mentioned how a native delegation from West Africa to England had shown their love for a former Governor of the Gold Coast by visiting and contributing to the funds of the hospital which had nursed him in his last illness.

Material culture, he said, is the outward expression of spiritual culture. The only thing that ultimately matters is fellowship. "For," said the Prince, "it is the human heart that says 'take a gun and shoot your fellow-man.' Neither gun nor bullet will act thus of its own accord."

Duce Proud of Aid to Franco

ROME, July 18 (AP) — Premier Mussolini today forecast victory for Insurgent Spain before the Civil War is another year old in a telegram he sent to the Insurgent leader, Gen. Francisco Franco, on the war's second anniversary.

"At the end of the second year of your national revolution, which in its third year will be crowned with victory, I send you together with my greetings and good wishes expressions of the sympathy and admiration of the Italian people," Il Duce's telegram said.

"Fascist Italy is proud to have contributed blood and equipment to your victory over the destructive forces of Spain and Europe. Since no conflict of interests divides us, the blood shed fraternally by our legionary volunteers at the side of your magnificent soldiers has created an indestructible bond of friendship between our two peoples."

Reichsführer Hitler, of Germany, on Saturday telegraphed his congratulations to General Franco as the second anniversary of the Spanish civil war approached.

Spain after two years of civil war: Page 6

Economics in the News

Unemployment Compensation—Need for Amendment of Act Advocated at Charlottesville—Wanted: A National System

—By H. B. E.—

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—For the last few days I have been attending the Institute of Public Affairs as one of the forum on the Far East. My time has been pretty well taken up with that subject. But I have squeezed in attendance at another forum. The one on unemployment compensation, and am leaving the Institute fully convinced that the Social Security Act stands in greater need of amendment than I had imagined. The need, in respect of unemployment, has to do with simplification of administration. The American plan, in the words of Dr. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth, is "the most complicated and disjointed system of social insurance in the world."

The need will "spring to the eyes," as the French say, from a description of what the entire administrative set-up consists:

1. The United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, which provides quite inadequate grants in—and to—the employment services of forty-eight states and the territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and administers the service of the District of Columbia. It supervises the legislation and administration in those jurisdictions in accordance with prescribed standards and broad legal powers.

2. The Social Security Board, an independent agency, with 12 regional offices. It supervises unemployment compensation and administration in the 51 jurisdictions in both employment service and unemployment insurance offices under more limited legislative powers than those of the United States Employment Services. It finances, through the National Treasury, the entire cost of the administration of unemployment compensation and the major portion of the costs of the employment services of all those jurisdictions.

3. That part of the United States Treasury staff engaged in making grants under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as approved by the United States Employment Service, to the 51 jurisdictions for administration of their employment services.

4. That part of the United States Treasury staff engaged in making grants under the Social Security Act, as approved by the Social Security Board, to all these jurisdictions for administration of unemployment compensation.

5. That part of the United States Treasury staff concerned, with reserving unemployment compensation contributions from the various jurisdictions, crediting the account of cost jurisdiction in the unemployment trust fund in the Treasury accordingly, and providing them with moneys from trust funds as required for benefit payments.

6. That part of the Bureau of Internal Revenue staff in the United States Treasury which collects from subject employers the Federal Pay Roll Tax for Unemployment Compensation, credits the taxpayer with a specified proportion of his contributions under the laws of the jurisdictions in which he operates, and later may give him an offset against the tax for additional credits allowed under such laws for a specified measure of stability of employment.

7. The employment services of 51 jurisdictions which reserve a small part of their finances from federal grants and their own matching funds under the Wagner-Peyser Act, but get most of their financial requirements from the Social Security Board.

8. Fifty-one unemployment compensation agencies of the States, District of Columbia, and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, entirely financed by federal administrative grants under the Social Security Act, and more or less closely related to the 51 employment services.

9. The Railroad Retirement Board which administers a national system of pensions and unemployment compensation for railroad employees.

For the material for this description I am indebted to the address of Bryce M. Stewart, of Industrial Counsellors, Inc. There would seem to be only one way to simplify this jigsaw puzzle. This is to introduce a national system of employment service and unemployment compensation under one organization in Washington. I felt when the act was under discussion that a national system was the best way of handling the problem.

Fear of giving the Federal Government too much power prevented such a commonsense solution, but, if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing efficiently. The present set-up is so ill adapted to efficient administration that it may sooner or later break down of its own complications. The Charlottesville symposium showed anew that, when Congress reassembles, reorganization is worthy of fresh consideration on even a broader scale than was proposed in the measure which Congress rejected at the last session.

Auto Fatalities: Drink Blamed

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Repeal Associates, a private organization opposed to prohibition, has published a study of highway accidents, which said fatalities attributable to drunken driving had declined since repeal.

At the same time, the group condemned "all drunkards" as the "worst enemies of friends of repeal," and urged strict law enforcement to rid highways of irresponsible drivers.

It contended, however, that "if every drinking driver could be barred from the highways, the traffic accident problem . . . would be only slightly below the present level."

The organization based its contention that highway fatalities due to drinking had decreased since repeal on statistics showing a general decline in the motor vehicle death rate and a higher rate in some dry States than in neighboring wet States.

It said figures assembled by the National Safety Council showed that in 1936 there were 21 fatalities on the highways for every 10,000 gallons of gasoline consumed; while in 1933, a prohibition year, there were 22.

It published figures for adjoining wet and dry States: Nebraska, wet, 13.9, and Kansas, dry, 18.6; Kentucky, wet, 30.4, and Tennessee, dry, 31; Louisiana, wet, 26.4, and Mississippi, dry, 33.9; South Carolina, wet, 34.2, and Georgia, dry, 33; Texas, wet, 20.7, and Oklahoma, dry, 20.6.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—Two out of every five victims of fatal automobile accidents occurring in New York City during 1937 had used alcoholic beverages, the annual report of Dr. Thomas A. Gonzales, Chief Medical Examiner, revealed today.

"While traffic regulations are effective in reducing highway accidents, they cannot control the action of the pedestrian or driver whose reaction time, muscular co-ordination, and mental faculties are reduced by the ingestion of alcoholic beverages," Dr. Gonzales said.

Investigation of highway accidents in relation to the drink problem was begun early this year. Dr. Gonzales said the survey would be carried back through medical records of his Department until a statistical picture of drunken driving during the decade 1928-37, inclusive, would be available.

In studying records for 1936 and 1937 it was found that one out of every three pedestrians killed as a result of accidents on the highways had been under the influence of alcohol. An even larger fraction—38 per cent—showed "traces or more" of alcohol, Dr. Gonzales revealed.

The survey was based upon a study of the records made of the 2,111 persons killed in fatal automobile and subway accidents during the two years. Drivers, riders, and pedestrians were included.

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Corrigan Repairs Plane With Wire

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—When Douglas Corrigan climbed into his dilapidated airplane to fly the North Atlantic, he had to wire himself in. The knob had come off the cabin door, so he closed it with a piece of baling wire hooked around a nail.

His plane had 45 less horsepower than that of Charles A. Lindbergh, who crossed to Paris in 1927. It was the same make and type of ship used by Al and Fred Keyes a few years ago to set a world's endurance record of 653 hours at Meridian, Miss.

Australia Urged to Acquire Year's Reserve of Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The proposal has been made to the Federal Government that it should stock up gasoline reserves for at least 12 months for use in currency. When the World War began in 1914 Australia had only 34,000 petrol-using vehicles. The total now exceeds 836,000 which consume 5,750,000 gallons of petrol a week—a volume of fuel equal to that which filled Australian requirements for 12 months in 1914.

Various motoring organizations have indicated that a year's reserve supply would amount to 300,000,000 gallons, apart altogether from defense requirements.

Although the cost of establishing such a reserve would be heavy, it is contended that it would be slight compared with the effects of a petrol shortage in industrial, business, and home life.

As an alternative to building up a huge petrol reserve, it has also been suggested that the chances of developing internal oil supplies should be further investigated. The problem of extracting oil from coal has occupied Australian Governments for many years and not many months ago Sir David Rivett, head of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, reported to the Federal Ministry on the costs of such a proposal.

A hydrogenation plant capable of producing 45,000,000 gallons of petrol a year from Australia's bituminous coal would involve a capital cost of about £11,000,000, says Sir David. A similar plant to operate brown coal would cost almost another million pounds. Extraction of oil by low temperature carbonization would also necessitate heavy capital expenditure.

Sir David estimates the production cost per gallon of petrol produced by hydrogenation would be 13s. 8d. from black coal and 14s. 4d. from brown coal, allowing 3½ per cent interest on capital and 15 years for amortization.

The price of petrol imported into Australia is about 5d. a gallon so a subsidy of from £300,000 to £400,000 a year would be required to enable petrol from Australian coal to compete with other fuels.

Auto Union Purge Expands

By the Associated Press

Labor News in Brief:

Milwaukee, Wis—The Allis-Chalmers local of the United Automobile Workers Union, largest in the State with its claimed 8,000 membership, today was headed for an open breach with the parent organization headed by Homer Martin, International President.

Ed Hall, suspended International vice-president declared here that the local's attitude, following the confiscating on Mr. Martin's order of its records Saturday by George Kiebler, District Council President, would be reflected by an 85-15 national division against Mr. Martin.

Detroit—the Mechanics' Educational Society of America, an independent union of tool and die makers, announced today that its Administrative Committee rejected an invitation to affiliate with the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers of America.

The statement said the Committee "decided that the fundamental differences in policy between the two organizations were too wide to justify any kind of merger."

Washington—Charles M. White of Cleveland, an official of the Republic Steel Corporation, told the Senate Civil Liberties Committee today his company "does not expect to be blackjacked" into signing a contract with a "professional" labor union.

Describing the C. I. O. as a "kingdom" set up by John L. Lewis, Mr. White testified that Republic prefers to deal with a union in which employees are given choice of their officers.

Mr. White, Vice-President in Charge of Operations for Republic, said he believed all C. I. O. officers were appointed.

New Orleans, La.—Paul Heide, organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization, said today that C. I. O.-affiliated truck drivers had voted to end a strike against 11 drayage firms called June 22.

Newton, Iowa—Four hundred and fifty persons, most of them members of the back-to-work movement, returned to their jobs at the Maytag Washing Machine Company here today as production started for the first time since May 9 when C. I. O. union men went out on strike in protest against a 10 per cent wage reduction.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Strike leaders of the trouble-ridden Syracuse plant of the Remington-Rand plant planned today to push supplementary charges before the National Labor Relations Board as several hundred former strikers returned to their jobs.

Jobs Increase in U. S., Miss Perkins Reports

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, said she had received a cheering cable from Washington reporting decreased unemployment figures in June "for the first time since the depression in November."

Miss Perkins, sailing for home on the liner Washington, declined to disclose the figures but said: "I think the recovery shows we are on the upgrade again."

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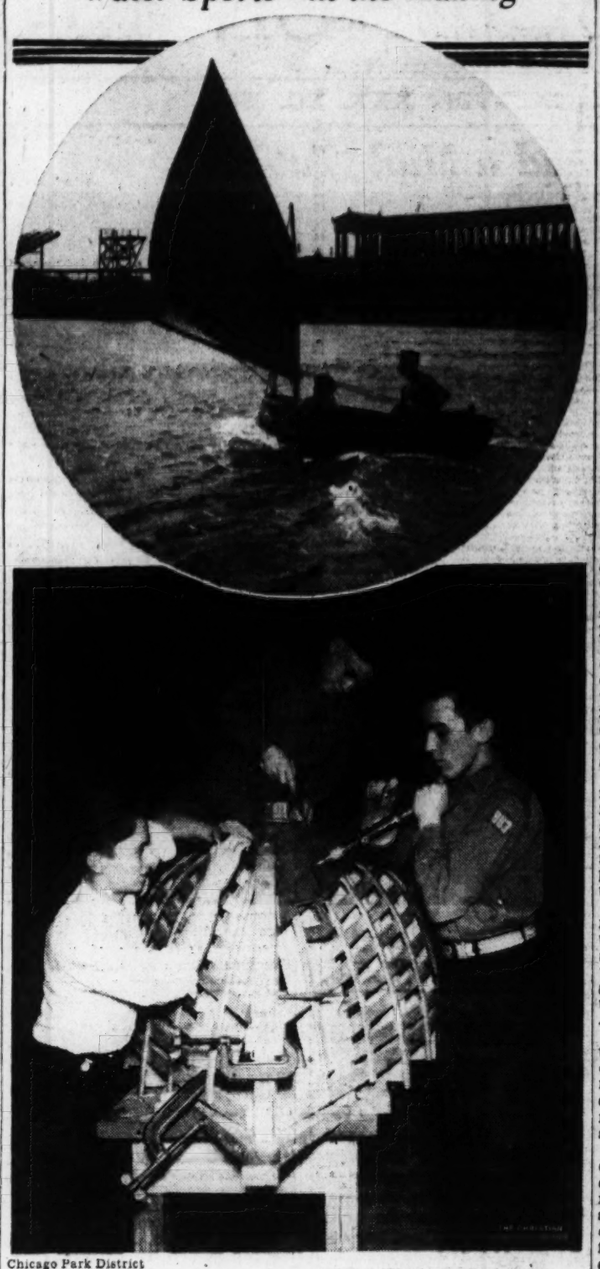

Chicago Park District

Two Sides to Recreation in Chicago

Top—Trying One of the Sailing Dinghies Made by a Junior Yacht Club
Bottom—A Dinghy in Process of Construction at Portage Park, Chicago

Junior 'Yachtsmen' in Chicago Building Own Rainbow Fleet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A new pleasure has been injected into boat building here. Though Chicago has always had plenty of water at its front door, yachting and sailing, because of the expense attached, has been denied to may boys who would otherwise have been eager to make their own yachts.

This week, however, more than 100 young men are being groomed as skippers and seamen, and have been building their own sailing dinghies. It all came about when the Lake Michigan Yachting Association decided to give the material—mahogany, oak, sails, bronze fittings, and other equipment—to the boys who would build their own dinghies. As a result, some 12 junior yacht clubs have been working in the Chicago Park craft shops to turn out a Rainbow Fleet.

Each club will fly a different colored sail—red, orange, blue, green—so that the combined effect will be a rainbow floating on the lake waters, according to Commander Harry O'Hare, who is also supervisor of golf and beach activities for the Chicago Park District.

Built to Standard

It is no dinky boat the boys have been building, either, according to F. E. Kardes, crafts technician in the Chicago Parks, under whose supervision the construction is progressing. It is not a question of putting two planks together and then putting in a bottom, and hoisting a makeshift sail, said Mr. Kardes. These dinghies are built after the 10-foot Rhodes Dinghy or Frost Bite type and are fitted with 75 square feet of sail. The combined cost of all of the materials for one boat would approximate $100, he estimated. Though the materials are donated by the Chicago yachtsmen, the boats, when finished, do not go into the possession of the boys, but become park property, which the boys can use as members of the clubs, it was explained.

The generosity of the Yachting Association has stirred up much interest in boat building of all kinds, it is found. A few of the boys who, for the first time, did a little sailing last summer, came back to the parks for the winter building with great hopes of some day making boats of their own, Mr. Kardes said.

It was not hard to find boys between 14 and 18 who were eager to put in hours after their high school studies in the afternoon and evening working on the construction of the boats.

Plan for Own Boats

Though boys in the parks have been working at little model boats, and have made kayaks, canoes, and other water craft through the years, this new undertaking of the junior yacht clubs has aroused young men to go forward with their boating and inspired the desire to make and own their own craft, Mr. Kardes pointed out. One boy has already saved enough money to build a dinghy of his own as soon as his club finishes the present project.

The underlying purpose of the Rainbow Fleet is to teach seamanship and good sportsmanship, to which the normal boy will react and pay dividends in good citizenship, explained Mr. O'Hare. There will be races between the various clubs and city-wide races as soon as the boats are completed, he said.

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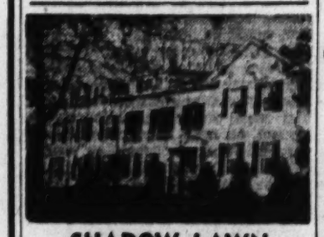

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U. S. Is Proposed To Lead Congress Of Pacific Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 18—Dr Edward H. Hume, former president of the College of Yale-in-China, suggested Saturday that America bring together the nations around the Pacific to consider, as soon as war conditions permit, the economic needs of each nation, means for maintaining political security, and methods of rediscovering the necessity of paying regard to personal and international moral values.

To see either China or Japan crushed would be neither just nor conducive to peace, said Dr. Hume, who at one time was director of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and who organized the hospital and medical college of Yale-in-China at Changsha.

"We must strive together for early reconstruction and political stability in the Orient, but we must also strive for the upholding of a moral order," he said, in one of four summarizing addresses before the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs.

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of the Washington Cathedral, described movements toward Christian unity throughout the world and foresaw a United Christian Church of the future, unlike any existing church, but containing the good of all the churches of today.

Senorita Maria Pinheiro-Guimaraes, professor of modern languages in the Municipal Technical School and Federal Standard College of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, said that more than ever the American republics were aware of the social tendencies in other countries.

The republics, she said, realize the need of closer relationship in order to protect their national security and territorial integrity in trying to avoid any form of autocratic government and foreign influence upon the destiny of the peoples of America.

Dr. Hume told the forum Saturday that while many in America "still cherish the illusion that we are remote from the rest of the world and can remain separate from it, they fail to see how such a position is sheer folly and profoundly immoral.

"Living as we do in the twentieth century when a criminal attack by one nation upon another is as disruptive of moral standards as the assault of one individual upon another, we are not at liberty to refrain from protecting the moral standards of the family of nations.

"To enter upon such a policing activity is not war, but an instrument of war," said Dr. Hume, who praised the State Department for its attitude on the crisis in the Far East.

Chamberlain Not To Seek Roosevelt Disarmament Help

LONDON, July 18 (AP) — Prime Minister Chamberlain today rejected proposals of Labor Members of Parliament that he invite President Roosevelt to formulate proposals for international disarmament.

Mr. Chamberlain said he welcomed the President's recent statements on disarmament, but, replying to a further question whether he (Chamberlain) were taking any action said:

"If they (the United States) wished to formulate proposals it would not be necessary for us to invite them to do so."

The Prime Minister said that an exchange of letters between himself and Premier Edouard Daladier of France was of a private character but the results had been "once more to show the close concord which exists between the two governments on all matters of common concern."

W. Virginia Glass to Shine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Lewis County, West Virginia, glass companies have arranged to sponsor a grand glass exposition on Labor Day and the following four days as a tribute to the County's major industry. Sheriff Robert C. Blair was elected president of the exposition staff.

World Affairs Notebook

The Refugee Problem

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Resettlement problems on an immense scale have arisen through the policy of some nations to encourage political opponents or members of certain races to leave the country. The recent Evian conference followed a number of attempts to handle the problem.

Refugee relief, after the war, originated in requests from various world and national relief groups to the League Council in 1921 to help the 1,500,000 Russian exiles fleeing from Bolshevist rule. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's appointment as High Commissioner for Refugees, with an advisory board of delegates from 13 countries, was the result. Dr. Nansen's office was supported by League grants, his relief and resettlement work depending on voluntary contributions.

Some **350,000 Armenians** were soon thrown on Dr. Nansen's hands, plus 1,500,000 Greeks fleeing from Turkey. The latter were eventually transferred to the care of a special commission backed by an international loan of £10,000,000.

The League's Labor Office in 1924 became Dr. Nansen's headquarters, instead of having the work directly under the League Council. Later the office came under the League Secretariat, the Assembly deciding that its activities should be wound up by 1938. Dr. Nansen passed on in 1930 and Judge Michael Hansson of Norway took over the work.

A new refugee problem arose in 1933 when 60,000 persons left Germany, the vanguard of a flood of refugees from the National Socialist regime that today amounts to 800,000, and the League named James G. McDonald (U. S. A.) to head a new commission, 12 nations being represented on the governing body, to handle this work. The Commission was an autonomous body, supported by voluntary contributions, with an office at Lausanne, later at London.

Mr. McDonald resigned in 1935, after placing about 65,000 refugees, citing the inadequacy of the Commission to cope with the task. Sir Neill Malcolm took over his work until the end of 1938, when both this Commission and the Nansen office will come up for reconsideration in the light of agreements reached at Evian, to establish a permanent refugee organization in London.

A Monday Feature

'Who Will Go With Ben Milam?'

Photo, von Sohnarendorf; Bryant Baker, Sculptor

Texans Honor Challenger to Alamo

Heroic Bronze Statue of Benjamin Rush Milam, Native of Kentucky. Figure Is Shown Shouting Challenge to Fight Mexicans, "Who Will Go With Old Ben Milam to San Antonio?" Inset—Bryant Baker, Sculptor

Texans Honor Milam With Statue Showing Heroic Challenge to Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Who will go with old Ben Milam to San Antonio?" shouted a bronzed frontiersman back in 1836, when Texas was laying the groundwork of statehood by wars against Mexico. Four hundred men immediately volunteered, and as a result American history includes the incident of the Alamo—the Thermopylae of the New World.

"Old Ben" Milam, scarred veteran of the plains, did not last four days of the terrific battle, but his memory has been perpetuated by the citizens of a grateful State with the dedication of a statue at Cameron, Texas, seat of Milam County.

Executed by Bryant Baker, New York sculptor, under the direction of the Centennial Division of the Texas State Board of Control, the bronze figure is nine feet high. An upraised arm carries it three feet further from the ground. The statue is to be mounted on a base of Texas pink granite carved by Donald Nelson, Dallas architect.

Mr. Baker, known for his work with heroic American figures, especially "The Pioneer Woman," at Ponca City, Okla., winner of the Marland competition, and "The Young Lincoln" at Buffalo, will not attend the dedication.

The sculptor has modeled Milam at the moment history records him as having stepped into the midst of a group of men to deliver his famous invitation to march to San Antonio. His arm is upraised and mouth open to deliver the emphatic cry: "Who will go with old Ben Milam to San Antonio?"

Miami Marks New Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—With construction nearing the $10,000,000 mark for the first seven months of the year and millions assured for public improvements, with throngs of summer visitors and substantial investments in palatial homes, Miami business is looking forward to another satisfactory season, and at the same time building its year-round sustained prosperity.

Announcement of the construction of 300 homes, to be built at the rate of one every week day under the influence of the FHA, most of them to sell at $2,560 and none for more than $3,000, the largest mass production of low-cost dwellings to be attempted in Florida, has brought Miami prominently into the public eye again.

Built by the Biscayne Improvement Corporation in the Northwest section of the city, these houses are intended to form an outstanding residential community for industrious white-collar workers who would like to own their own homes but heretofore have been unable to do so because of the large down payment demanded. In this development first payments are as low as $260 and amortization at the rate of $16.80 a month.

Frame Construction

Every house will be of frame construction and will have two bedrooms, bath, living room, dining room and kitchen, with porch and port-cochere. Roofs will be of shingles and to vary the effect, shingles of different colors will be used on many of the units. Each house will have individual lines and be designed to bring out a harmonious general effect. Inside walls will be plastered and various color schemes carried out in soft pastel tones. Floors of oak will complete these well-built dwellings.

Construction work on Miami's ambitious $4,000,000 harbor development program at Virginia Key must begin not later than Sept. 28, and must be completed within 20 months, according to a mandate by the Federal Government in awarding to the city recently the sum of $4,000,000 in PWA funds.

"Bonds guaranteeing the Government loan of $2,200,000, only $7,800,000 being made as an outright grant to the city, must be validated," Prof. O. P. Hart, PWA, liason officer for the city, explained in discussing the city's biggest PWA project.

Necessary Plans

The Virginia Key port development program, urged here for many years, is a three-fold project. One phase of it provides for the construction of a 7,600-foot causeway connecting Virginia Key with the mainland at a point near S. E. 25th Road. The causeway, with drawbridge, necessitating dredging and bulkheading, will cost approximately $2,000,000, Professor Hart explained. A second phase provides for the establishment of slips, piers, warehouses, roadways and other utility facilities to serve them. The third phase provides for the creation of a new ship channel, 1,500 feet long 400 feet wide and 35 feet deep, and a second smaller channel for yachts and small craft.

Of the $4,000,000 set aside for the development, upwards of $1,125,000 will be expended for labor. Professor Hart estimates that a crew of 1,200 to 1,300 men will be employed regularly over a period of 20 months.

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Farm Problems To Be Grappled By G. O. P. Group

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—The American farmer and his troubles with markets at home and abroad will be one of the first problems considered by the Republican Program Committee at its summer session here during the first week of August, Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman, said last night.

"Agriculture is basic to the prosperity of the United States," he said, "and its present bitter difficulties must receive fundamental consideration.

"To that end we have organized a 'round table' of agricultural discussion under the leadership of Dr. Asher Hobson, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics in the University of Wisconsin."

Dr. Frank said the assistance of a distinguished group of agricultural leaders had been secured to give the Committee the benefit of their experience.

Some 150 members of the Committee, he added, would be present for the "Institute on Public Problems," which will begin Aug. 1.

Those whom he said would participate in the agricultural discussion included Dr. J. S. Davis, Director of the Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.; Dr. H. C. Taylor, Director of the Farm Foundation, Chicago; Dr. T. W. Schultz, Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology in the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa.

Dr. Karl Brandt, once Professor in the College of Agriculture of the University of Berlin and Special Agricultural Adviser to the Former German Government, now Professor-elect in Leland Stanford; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Director of the Social Science Department of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and Director of the Institute of Race Relations, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Benjamin Anderson, Economist of the Chase National Bank, New York; C. C. Teague, President of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange; John Brandt, President of Land O' Lakes Co-operative Creameries, Minneapolis; Dr. George S. Wehrwein, Professor of Agricultural Economics in the University of Wisconsin.

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Polyglot Alexandria: A 'Little New York'

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirteenth in Series of Articles

IN THE AIR—Alexandrians like to think of their city as "a little New York" and they twist wry smiles over their commerciality, or their superficiality, or the amusing shifts and compromises in their bargaining.

As I fly this morning away to the east, toward the Red Sea and the Gulf of Persia, it is easy to look down on Alexandria, a disappearing patchwork on the ground, and to feel that the most striking thing about it is its polyglot population. Often it is called a melting pot. But that is not an accurate description. For melting implies remolding and there is no standardized stamp for an Alexandrian.

Rather it is what Annette and Marcel Wagner call it, a potpourri in which many races blend and yet retain their individuality. And Marcel and Annette know, for he is a French businessman with American ways who makes his interests known through the whole East and she is a French hostess who draws all Alexandria to the huge garden where 1,000 persons can walk and play games and scarcely crowd it.

Two parties were going on there yesterday, one for the three children of the house and one for adults, and it was not alone the grown folk who spoke in half-a-dozen languages, but the babies who talked in Arabic, in Greek, in French, and in English. Indeed the little urchins on the street have the gift of tongues and no office boy could hope for a position who did not have at least four languages.

Why Hurry Used Frequently

From the Arabic Alexandria borrows two words which are used with frequency. "Bokra, bokra" — why hurry today, tomorrow will do. And "malesh," turn into a one-way street from the wrong end, it's not the right number on the telephone, something has been lost, "malesh," what does it matter?

But underneath the two words with their implied indifference to exactness there is no Latin indolence, but the Levantine ability to make and hold money, a trait which has led to that amazing system called "wakf" by which a man wills his fortune to Allah, but with certain reservations. The interest shall be used for his family so long as there is a family, and only after many years does it pass to public institutions, or to public leaders, the headmaster of the Islamic University for instance, "that he may keep his mule." There is even a secretary of state for "wakf" and laws which provide that if the property falls behind in its taxes, it may be sold, the state reimbursed, but the residue must be reinvested in "wakf."

This impounding of funds is one reason why foreign capital is needed in Egypt and why it has come in, hundreds of thousands of foreign dollars whose interests have been protected since 1876 by the Mixed Court with judges from other countries living in Egypt and rendering there decisions here. According to the Montreux Treaty, the Mixed Court will go out of existence in 1949, and jurisdiction will pass to the Native Courts.

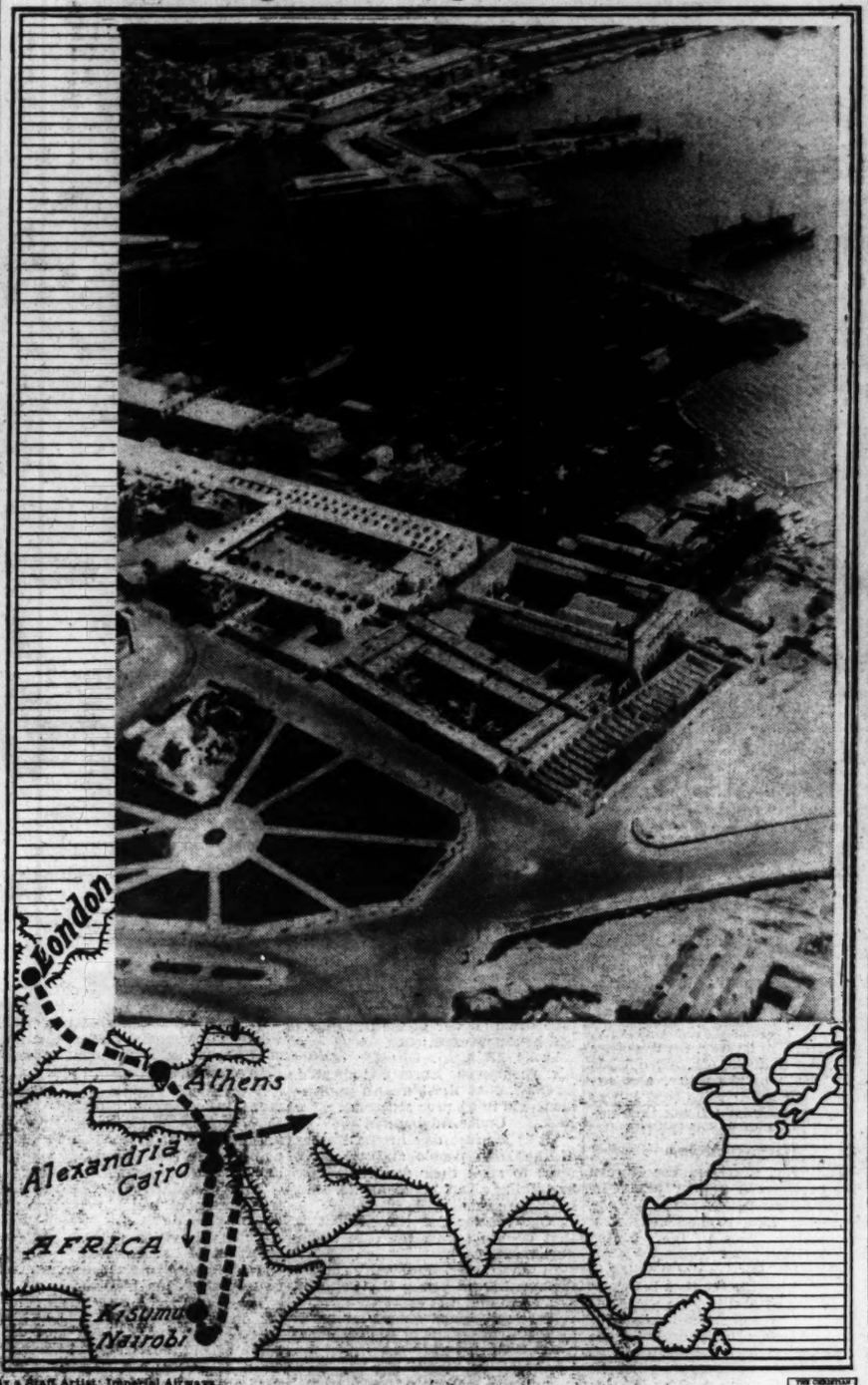
Plenty of Conservation

But "malesh," why bother, the sun shines, the breeze comes in from the sea, and the King and the Queen are in their summer residence in Alexandria. As many foreigners have moved here also from Cairo as can do so. They look down on the sea from their pleasant balconies. They play tennis and yacht and swim. And always they indulge in conversation, which a prominent Syrian-Egyptian told me is "our daily bread."

And the tourists make the rounds of the sights. They go out to Aboukir where "the boy stood on the burning deck" and Nelson won his victory over Napoleon. They look at Pompey's Pillar which is all that is left of the ancient temple, the Serapeum. They visit the catacombs of the early Christians at Kom el Chogafa. They drive through the two suburbs, named for Cleopatra ad Caesar's Camp. They see the lighthouse which stands where one of the original seven wonders of the world once guided Greek and Phoenician ships into the magnificant harbor. And they go to Rosetta, the medieval town on one of the mouths of the Nile where was found the famous stone which unlocked the hieroglyphic writings of the ancients.

The city has been a delightful farewell to the West, or a promising introduction to the East, whichever way you look at it. And as the airship swings forward I wave a last farewell to Alexandria.

Looking Down Upon Alexandria



By a Staff Artist; Imperial Airways.

Route of Britain-to-Egypt Flight

Map Shows Route Taken by Monitor's Correspondent From London to Alexandria, Egypt, by Plane at Start of Her Round-the-World Voyage by Air. Inset—Air View of Alexandria Harbor, Showing Marine Landing Stages in Background

Foreign Policy In Sole Control Of President Hit

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Five peace organizations announced today they would oppose any effort in the next Congress to give President Roosevelt complete control of foreign policy.

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had said recently that he thought the administration would ask wider discretion for the President, under the Neutrality Act, and that he believed such action was necessary.

In announcing their opposition to such a change, the peace groups said in a statement to the press:

"The object of Congress in passing the neutrality Act was to protect the people against such executive policies as commited this country to entrance into the World War. It is an embodiment in law of the constitutional right of Congress to determine issues of peace or war for the country."

The statement was issued jointly by the National Council for prevention of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Peaceways, the Fellowship of reconciliation and the Keep America Out of War Congress.

It said the organizations intended to take the issue into every Congressional election and make a counter effort to pass the war referendum amendment. This amendment, requiring an affirmative vote of the people before this country could enter any war outside the western hemisphere, was defeated in the House last session.

The present Neutrality Law bans shipments to both sides in any foreign conflict recognized by the President as a state of war. The President also may require that any purchases in this country by a belligerent be on a cash-and-carry basis.

Senator Pittman took the view in a recent interview that the past year had demonstrated a necessity for wider latitude for the Administration in its economic and commercial dealings with Japan and China.

He said that so long as the neutrality law remained unchanged, the Japanese blockade of China's ports would make it increasingly difficult for China to import American products.

The act has never been invoked in the Sino-Japanese conflict, the belligerents never having declared war formally.

The statement from the peace groups said:

"A modification of our policy to increase trade with China would necessitate breaking the Japanese blockade, which means war.

"However much the world desires to aid China, all past history proves that the situation in Asia cannot be stabilized by the interference of outside powers seeking to protect their own imperialistic and financial interests."

Thames Rings Again to 'All Up' As New Swans Are Branded

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—A fleet of six swift rowboats started up the Thames from London today on the annual, centuries-old expedition to brand the year's crop of young swans.

Manned by the King's swan-keeper and the markers who do the work of branding, the little fleet moved along leafy banks into quiet backwaters where the swans nest among the reeds.

Ownerships of the birds on the Thames is a three-cornered partnership. The King's share has not been marked in recent centuries. But the other swans, which belong to the two City livery companies, the Vintners and the Dyers, must be branded.

"All up!" is the cry when a family is sighted.

Instantly the boats scatter and surround the swans for the ticklish business of curbing the old birds and nicking the beaks of the cygnets, or baby swans.

The fleet has a fixed distance for each day's work up through Ditton, Staines, Maidenhead, and on to Henley, the end of the journey, where the new boatmen, the "colts," get a bit of hazing from their elders. This includes a full-dress plunge into the river.

Hopkins Defines American Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 18—"The American way" of carrying on, meeting from day to day the problems that arise in governmental, social and economic relations, may be roughly defined as a stand for (1) religious liberty; (2) freedom of thought and expression; (3) the dignity and value of the individual, and (4) the opportunity of every person to earn an honorable living, according to Harry L. Hopkins, administrator of the Federal Works Progress Administration.

"The American way" is more than a set of constitutional enactments for judicial interpretation," Mr. Hopkins told the Chautauqua Institution in an address here Saturday. "It is the impelling spirit of our economic and social order. It is found in these four principles—not in legal codes or even in the written words of the Constitution, all these documents, and the vast body of judicial interpretation which is growing up around them, are merely the mechanics through which the American way has found expression.

"A great many people sincerely believe that the division of activities between business and government has been a literal American tradition for 150 years—that this country was built by private enterprise untrammeled by government interference. I suppose this theory is more nearly true than false, although it began to crack in spots, and the Government began to step in with corrective action, more than 100 years ago. Government protected American industry with the tariff as far back as 1816. In general, the hands-off policy worked best while our econmy was simplest, and fell into progressively greater difficulties as the industrial system grew complex."

"I would be the last to deny that the present Federal Administration has crossed this imaginary barrier which is supposed to separate government from business at more points and in less time than any of its predecessors, but in return I would expect you to grant that never before has the traditional division of functions failed so completely. . . .

"The policy of the Federal Government with respect to business today is not dominated by the whim of an individual, but it has been dictated by and with the overwhelming approval of the people. There is no conflict between business and government, because there can be none. The conflict is between interpretations of their relationships to each other."

Mr. Hopkins described the Wagner Labor Standards Act as a mechanism designed to accomplish two broad social purposes in connection with unions—the protection of the right of labor to organize and the settlement of disputes as to who should represent the workers in any industry or in any plant in negotiations with their employers. He strongly defended relief and spending.

"While other nations are building vast armaments, we are building parks, libraries, hospital and schools on a wartime scale," he said.

Problem in City Real Estate: How to Bring Homes to Town?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Wouldn't the Jones family be glad to hear that some big real estate company, instead of going way out to the sticks to open up Pretty Acres, had bought two square miles of run-down city neighborhoods convenient to Dad Jones' office and a good high school, was clearing it all, and was going to build a lot of garden homes there for people like them?

It sounds like a dream, but it is a dream that practical people are thinking and talking about at present.

Why should people waste so much energy and time shuttling over miles of blighted area in order to get to newer subdivisions or suburbs when big areas near the center of the city, already equipped with all city services, are being left partially unused, asks Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in his current news letter.

Rebuilding Groups

His answer is that they shouldn't. He proposes that "city rebuilding companies" of a type similar to public utilities be set up to tear down large deteriorated areas and rebuild them on a modern plan, in harmony with a larger city plan and with safeguards against future deterioration.

Mr. Nelson, pointing to blighted city areas, said that what is needed is "some means whereby we can surround an area large enough so that we can create from it an entirely new self-contained district."

"If we could deal with a large enough section at a time, possibly several square miles," he continued, "we could set up in older portions of the city essentially the same kind of good relationship between uses of neighboring properties that we have learned to give high grade new subdivisions, with the same kind of agreements and controls to assure permanency of the new neighborhood character."

Source of Money?

So far so good. Coleman Woodbury, Director of the National Association of Planning Officials, said he agreed with Mr. Nelson on the desirability of such rebuilding activity and on the need for some machinery to get it under way. But there is always the question of who will put up the money and of how the present owners of the land can be brought to turn over their property for this wholesale replanning and rebuilding. On these points Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Nelson hold differing views.

"The equity capital," says Mr. Nelson in describing the plan, "might very properly come from the Federal Government. The bulk of the funds needed could certainly be drawn through the issue of securities if, as is further suggested, FHA be authorized to insure the bonds.

Mr. Woodbury did not have any specific plan to offer. He said that some time ago a proposal had been put out that private property owners in deteriorating neighborhoods be encouraged to pool their equities and become stockholders in improvement corporations which could then borrow for rebuilding. But no group of property owners appeared which was ready to undertake such a pioneering venture. A great deal more education along these lines is needed before people can be expected to take such risks, Mr. Woodbury pointed out.

On the other hand, he said, until proposals like these are made and argued about, people won't begin thinking about them and no education can take place.

Los Angeles Bars Tax Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Sitting as a board of equalization, the County Board of Supervisors has announced that all claims for tax refunds must be made in person. The new policy aims at the "tax racketeers" who in the past have represented property owners on a contingent commission basis. Agents will be heard only in cases where owners are indisposed or absent from the County.

Japan Reopens Door to U. S. in China?

Americans in Orient become vociferous in demanding quick action by Government.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — After months of waiting, Americans in Shanghai have suddenly grown more vocal in voicing anxiety to regain access to properties from which they were blasted by the arrival of full-dress, though undeclared, war. At the same time, they welcome the stronger tone on the part of the United States Government—already obtaining results—in demanding that the Japanese military desist from needless interference with American interests and properties.

The University of Shanghai, American mission-owned and located on the Shanghai outskirts just beyond the Yangtzepoo area, affords a major example of this interference. It was occupied soon after the fighting broke out last August. Although it never was the scene of hostilities, it was damaged, looted, used as barracks and military office, and its campus used as a military airfield before Japanese troops were withdrawn on July 5.

What is more, access to foreign properties in the vicinity was denied because of employment of the campus for these purposes. The view of the foreign interests involved is that a thing perhaps excusable in the heat of fighting, and as a military necessity, was by no means in order when the tide of battle had moved inland and when other non-American property could be employed.

Nanking Door Barred

Nanking has long been a touchy subject, for with the exception of a few foreigners (mostly Americans at the University of Nanking), no one has been allowed to visit or reside there without special authorization. When foreigners left Nanking they found it difficult to get back. The result is that mission properties have suffered from burning and looting which might have been avoided, business premises have been destroyed, trade and other foreign activities have been allowed to go completely by the board, and no one has profited. Some small Japanese traders have gone in, relief work has been neglected under the guise of doing it better than the foreigner could, and, in general, the situation has deteriorated steadily.

The Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce, in its recent observance of American Foreign Trade Week, disclosed a growing spirit of restiveness when it cabled headquarters of the trade week observance at St. Louis, Mo., that Americans here were being "hindered by the Japanese without just reason in access to and free use of our own cargo and properties, and shut off from markets by military interference with the movement of goods to and from Shanghai."

The message went on to say that "we are endeavoring to maintain our rights and interests . . . in the spirit of the pioneers of American trade who a century ago at Canton also facing war conditions, persisted in maintaining American trade rights and succeeded in writing a monmentous chapter in the unbroken history of Chinese-American friendship and trade relations."

For once, American missionaries and traders are standing together in their China attitude. They want no "gunboat policy" against anyone, but have at last come to realize that in the general issue of maintaining an "Open Door" in China they must stand together and Washington must stand with them.

Evidence is overwhelming that the Japanese military wants to keep all foreigners out of occupied areas, and continue to occupy these areas even when they include part of the Shanghai International Settlement and the suburbs. The reasons are complex, and some are not at all discreditable to the Japanese, notably their fear of "disturbance" which is based on information which may or may not be sound. But the foreigner, with his back to the wall, feels the time has come when he must assert himself—or get out. And if he leaves, it will be hard to come back.

Chinese Terrorists Curbed by Powers

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, July 18

The Municipal Council, which governs Shanghai's International Settlement, promulgated stiffer emergency regulations designed to end terrorism against Japanese and Japanese sympathizers.

Henceforth, it was decreed, anyone committing armed crimes against military forces would be turned over to those forces, which means that bomb throwers would be turned over to Japanese authorities.

Anyone found with unlicensed arms would be subject to expulsion from the Settlement, which would be the same thing, since the Japanese control surrounding territory. Anyone committing an armed crime would be denied sanctuary.

'Most Daring Attack'

SHANGHAI, July 18 (AP)—Japanese naval fliers today carried out what a Japanese naval communique described as "the most daring attack in the history of military aviation."

During a large-scale attack upon the big Chinese airdrome at Nanchang, southwest of Lake Poyang, a squadron of Japanese bombing planes landed at the airport despite rifle and machine-gun fire from the Chinese defenders, the communique stated.

Then the bombers' crews jumped out of their planes, the communique said, and with torches set fire to seven grounded Chinese planes, seized two machine-gun magazines as war booty, chased Chinese fleeing in a gasoline truck into a neighboring rice field, "and returned to their base unscathed."

Ambassador is promised gradual infiltration of American citizens will be permitted.

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The State Department announced Saturday that Japan had promised to allow gradual return of Americans to properties in Japanese-occupied Chinese territory.

Japanese authorities reserved the right, however, to decide whether actual conditions in any given area warranted the return of United States citizens there.

The policy of permitting slow American re-infiltration was explained by Foreign Minister Kazushige Ugaki in a note to Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Tokyo. It said that although all possible would be done to meet American expectations on the subject, American and Japanese views on re-entry were "fundamentally divergent."

American Protests

The note, dated July 6, replied to Ambassador Grew's protests of May 31, in which he contended:

1. That despite cessation of fighting in Shanghai the American Baptist University there had been occupied continuously by Japanese troops since last August, and that the troops had damaged and looted the property.

2. That Japanese troops had prevented the return of American businessmen and missionaries to stations in the lower Yangtze valley, either for re-establishment of residence or checkup on damage to properties and stocks.

3. That missionaries had been excluded from stations along the lower Yangtse even though Japanese troops had evacuated them.

In reply, Mr. Ugaki promised that Japanese troops would be withdrawn from the University of Shanghai on July 5. He said the school could not be reoccupied, however, until "no hindrance to military operations" might ensue.

Simultaneous Announcement

The Japanese Foreign Office asked the State Department to announce simultaneously with publication of the note that troops had withdrawn from the university on July 5. The withdrawal was with the stipulation that the damage incurred because of its occupation by Japanese be given "further consideration."

Mr. Ugaki said the presence in the lower Yangtse Valley of "remnants" of defeated Chinese soldiers made the police of the Japanese consulates insufficient to protect nationals of third countries.

Although about 800 Japanese civilians were living in Nanking, Mr. Ugaki said, they were subject to frequent "violence, robbery, etc.," at the hands of "lawless" Chinese. Under the law of public order, he continued, it was extremely difficult to permit Americans to return to such places.

He reported that 35 permits had been issued to American missionaries and physicians to re-enter Nanking.

Queen Marie Played Big Role In Shaping Modern Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 18 (AP)—Dowager Queen Marie of Rumania, who passed on here today, helped shape the destiny of her country for a generation.

English by birth but reigning as consort of a Hohenzollern, she was credited with keeping Rumania from being drawn into the struggle on the side of the Central Powers and ultimately bringing it into the struggle as one of the Allies. Its army was routed and the country forced to sue for an armistice in December, 1917, but in the end the kingdom was materially expanded and, as a member of the "Little Entente," along with Czechoslovakia, became a pivotal state in the post-war Danubian problem.

Her trip to the United States in 1926, ostensibly to dedicate a museum of fine arts built near Seattle by Samuel Hill, a former Red Cross officer in Rumania, was credited with having been a factor in bringing American investments in Rumania up to more than $25,000,000 by 1930.

Out of the political picture thereafter, Marie devoted herself to literary work, also writing under the name of Sylvia Carmen, and to charity. She was especially active in child welfare and was instrumental in having the playgrounds of Bucharest improved and extended.

Included in the published works of Queen Marie were "The Lily of Life"; "Stealers of Light"; "My Country," and "Ilderim." In 1918 she was elected an honorary member of the French Academy of Fine Arts.

Cosmetic Seized Under New Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18 — The first seizure under the new Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, has been made. The United States Department of Agriculture announced that on the recommendation of the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal District Attorney at Milwaukee, Wis., caused seizure of a consignment of "Lash Lure the New and Improved Eyebrow and Lash Dye," manufactured by the Cosmetic Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles, California. The Government alleges that numerous instances of severe eye injury to women who have used the product are on record. Including a number of cases of total blindness. Until the passage of the new Act, the Government has been powerless to prevent continued traffic in this article.

Under the law the interstate shipment of dangerous cosmetics is immediately prohibited. The Act, in most of its provisions, does not become effective until June 25, 1939.

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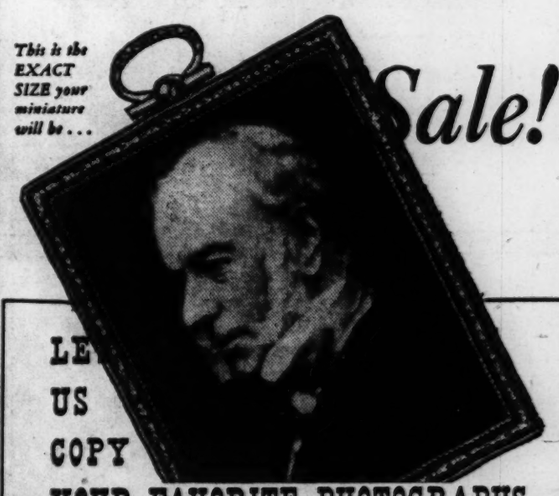

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Hughes Plans Good-Will Flight To Latin-American Republics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—Howard Hughes and his four-man crew are to make a good-will flight to Mexico, Central and South America. The same silver monoplane, now guarded day and night at Floyd Bennett Field, in which Mr. Hughes swept around the world in the record-shattering time of 91 hours, will be used for the South American trip.

The projected trip, which is expected to be made within the next two or three months, will seek no records, according to spokesmen at Mr. Hughes' headquarters at the World's Fair ground. The good-will angle will be uppermost, with the famous globe trotters issuing invitations to Government officials and high ranking aviation authorities to attend the World's Fair of 1939. The itinerary is only in the formative stage, but the announcement has been made that Rio de Janeiro, Lima and Mexico City will be visited.

Some United States officials, it is said, are not unaware of the national value of such an excursion, for Mr. Hughes, as one of the most successful and spectacular international figures of 1938, cannot help, according to certain observers, being an effective American ambassador to the republics of the South, where so many foreign propagandas are vying with each other.

Future of Aviation

Albert I. Lodwick, the Hughes flight manager, declared here that the chief gratification felt by the youthful world-girdler today lies in what his undertaking may mean for the future of aviation. The Hughes performance is being analyzed by the most progressive of aviation officials today as a step in aviation progress toward that era when huge transport planes, weighing 100,000 to 250,000 pounds, carrying 50 to 150 passengers, may do the work now being done by expensive superliners.

As in the case of the around-the-world flight, the Latin-American excursion will be in connection with the World's Fair, for which Mr. Hughes has been retained as aeronautical adviser and for which his airplane has been named.

Mr. Hughes shook the town entirely over the week end and his whereabouts were unkown until he turned up last night as the guest of Grover Whalen, President of the World's Fair Corporation, at Mr. Whalen's summer home near Roslyn, L. I.

Dinner His Honor

Mr. Hughes' return to the public glare will be next Wednesday, when a dinner in honor of him and his crew is being planned at the World's Fair grounds.

Government officials and aeronautical experts are waiting with keen interest the release of the 40-page log of the flight, kept by Mr. Hughes. This document, which will probably be released when Mr. Hughes returns here, contains, according to Mr. Lodwick, details which should be of the utmost interest and value to the Navy and Army Air Corps and to the Bureau of Air Commerce.

One of the side lights on the Hughes flight is a spotlight for John Cook, sergeant mechanic attached to the aviation department of the American Embassy in Paris. Doing a routine check-up on the Hughes machine, he did not know he was famous until praise of his work sounded by Mr. Hughes came back to him.

President Urges Health Program

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP) — President Roosevelt urged the National Health Conference today to adopt a "comprehensive, long-range program" for the improvement of the health of the American people.

Urging co-operation of Federal, State, and City Governments, professional groups, and individual citizens, President Roosevelt touched the keynote of the conference of representatives of the medical profession and dozens of organized groups.

Miss Josephine Roche, Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is Chairman of the Conference.

In a summary of medical needs, Miss Roche declared the cost of preventable illness and death in the United States "is approximately $10,000,000,000 a year."

In the most forthright statement he has made on the question of socialized medicine, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, asked for a frank discussion by the group "as a preliminary to practical action by responsible Government agencies."

Heads A. E. F. Society

SUNBURY, Pa., July 18 (AP)—William E. Hill, Philadelphia, was elected President of the Twenty-eighth Division Society of the A. E. F. He served on the Mexican border and in France.

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This Helps to Keep Statesmen Cool

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WASHINGTON (AP)—Capitol janitors shudder at the thought of taxpayers trooping to Washington to cool off, but somebody ought to be taking advantage of what is described as the largest air-conditioning plant in the world.

The Capitol apparatus can turn out every 24 hours a block of ice 50 feet square and as high as a seven-story building. It cools 11,000,000 gallons of water a day, which engineers say is enough to serve a city of 100,000 persons.

What's happening to all this man-made coolness? Right now it's being enjoyed by a lot of clerks and a few lawmakers who don't have to run for election this year. It is also cooling a great many bronze generals and marble statesmen, grouped in silent contemplation about various halls and corridors.

Navy Personnel Called Short For Dirigible Posts

WASHINGTON (AP) — The scattering of experienced airship officers capable of operating the Navy's projected new $3,000,000 dirigible has aroused concern at the Navy Department.

Terming the personnel situation "critical" some of the Navy's airship experts expressed the opinion that the transfer or retirement of officers jeopardized the revival of experiments with lighter-than-air craft. Those experiments were brought to a standstill with the loss of the Macon in 1935.

Of 48 officers qualified for airship duty by service on the Macon and the twin ship Akron, destroyed in 1933, only 16 are on such duty now. A dozen others, who failed of promotion, have involuntary retirement from the Navy. No enlisted men have been trained for three years.

Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, outstanding dirigible expert, was ordered to warship duty last week while the Navy was awaiting a nod from President Roosevelt to go ahead with work on the Airship for which Congress voted initial funds of $500,000.

Commander Rosendahl asked for the sea service in order to qualify for promotion. He will be succeeded as commander of the Lakehurst, N. J., Air Station by Commander Jesse L. Kenworthy.

Others who commanded the Akron and Macon, convinced that little opportunity for advancement remained in the airship branch, have transferred to the regular Naval service.

Commander Hubert V. Wiley, who commanded the Macon when it was lost off the California coast, is an instructor in English at the Naval Academy.

Capt. Harry Shoemaker, one-time commander of the Lakehurst Station, and Commander Alger Dresel, a former Commander of both the Akron and Macon, are students at the Naval War College.

Commander Garland Fulton, who helped design virtually all the Navy's big dirigibles, still is engaged in that work, since as an aeronautical engineer he is unaffected by the Navy rule of rotation between sea and shore duty.

Officials disclosed that a study was being made of possible legislation to make lighter-than-air service more attractive by increasing chances of promotion.

The proposal, drafted by Representative Alfred N. Phillips (D) of Connecticut, would empower the President to set aside the requirement of alternate sea and shore duty without jeopardizing an airship officer's opportunities to advance.

Representative Phillips drafted it at the request of Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, after the House Naval Committee heard testimony in May that the personnel situation was critical.

Cheers and Discipline

(Continued from Page 1)

tempted to look stern over it, even whole they couldn't help pointing out that this application of the youthful American automobile technique to Atlantic flying was very, very heroic, in its way, On the other hand, it was foolhardy. Air officials wiped their eyes a little, and repeated in a stern voice that it was very, very foolhardy. Then they demanded more details of the trip.

Licensed Airman

Young Mr. Corrigan, the Bureau said, possesses a regular pilot's license and an experimental license, permitting him to make aviation experiments within the United States.

Young Mr. Corrigan also failed to apply for a certificate that his plane was airworthy and that he was competent to fly the Atlantic. Officials would probably have declined the certificate on both counts. His 1929 Curtiss Robin monoplane, which he bought seven years ago for $900, is of a type in which few aviators would venture over any long stretch of ocean.

The rattletrap of an airplane, according to officials here, had a flying speed of only about 90 miles an hour, but young Mr. Corrigan made the flight of approximately 2800 miles in 28 hours and 13 minutes with the aid of tail winds, if the announcement from Ireland is to be believed.

Difficult Decision

This leaves the Commerce Bureau in a definitely difficult position. Officials whole-heartedly acknowledged the carefree heroism of the exploit but they questioned whether such flights should be officially countenanced, however brave they were. A storm on the Atlantic might easily have ended the adventure disastrously, they declared, and emulation of the exploit may bring the needless sacrifice of brave young men.

One official said that young Mr. Corrigan might be put under "gentle discipline" when he returns, whatever that means.

Watching a national hero riding down Fifth Avenue's storm of ticker tape while "under gentle discipline" will be a new experience.

Denis Mulligan, Director of the Air Commerce Bureau, indicated, however, that the bureau's punishment will not be too stringent.

Under Advisement

"It is a great day in the history of the Irish people and we don't want to spoil their fun right now by talking about punishments," Mr. Mulligan said.

"Our answer for the present is that we are taking the case under advisement."

In short, Mr. Mulligan's mixed feelings toward young Mr. Corrigan seemed to find best expression in the verse, that seemed almost automatically to spring out of the incident:

said Mulligan to Corrigan
"I think you oughtn't soar a'gan."
"But just the same," said Mulligan
"You are old Erin's favorite son!"

Informed that Mr. Corrigan had landed safely in Ireland, Mr. Mulligan's first question was:

"Is he all right?"

Unauthorized Flight

Informed that he was safe, Mr. Mulligan explained that Mr. Corrigan's flight was not authorized and that he had not made formal application for a permit, "knowing if he asked for it he wouldn't have gotten it."

A few years ago, he said, Mr. Corrigan made "certain overtures" concerning permission to fly the Atlantic but Air Commerce Bureau officials discouraged him.

"Our problem now is to keep other youngsters from starting off on the same kind of junkets," Mr. Mulligan said.

The Bureau, he said, would make every effort to keep Mr. Corrigan from flying back, "because you never can tell what an Irishman will do next."

Women as Wage Earners

(Continued from Page 1)

fairs have become so serious that an organization known as Over-Thirty Association has been founded in the hope of lending some assistance to the solution of the problem.

Examples Cited

The unmarried women of Switzerland—although they stand to hold clerical positions if they speak several foreign languages—find difficulty as saleswomen after they reach the age of 39. As restaurant cooks, difficulty arises after 45; as domestic servants, after 35—in spite of the demand for domestic help in Switzerland and in neighboring countries. In regard to the United States, Miss Matheson said that one third of the women applicants at public offices are 40 years of age and over. Introduction of new mechanical processes tends to throw women out of work before they are 30. Waitresses are hard pressed at 25. Stenographers meet the difficulty five years later.

Discussing the question here in Edinburgh, the women asked whether a greater measure of organization might not affect the problem. It was stated that in no country is legal hindrance to be found to the organization of workers. In New Zealand, membership of a trade union is actually made compulsory by law, while most governments give direct or indirect encouragement to the formation of unions.

Women, it was found, find it difficult to organize and, even when they surmount the difficulty, are apt to discover that in mixed unions they are denied their proportionate share in administration. Moreover, they believe, it was hinted, that membership of a union may serve rather to "keep them quiet" than to procure for them a fair deal in regard to pay and to the removal of restrictions.

From the question of the married woman worker the discussion turned to workers in domestic service. A report drawn up by Miss Matheson for consideration by the Committee on Trades and Professions of the International Council made it clear that the regulation of domestic work as such is in its infancy in most parts of the world, although sickness and old-age insurances, the law regulating contracts of service, and compensation for accidents are generally applicable to domestic as to other workers.

In Denmark, it was stated, resident and domestic workers are nominally protected by law, but there is no inspection. In Canada, women lament the absence of any minimum wage or prescribed conditions. In Latvia, paid housework comes under certain legislation.

Belgium, Miss Matheson explained, has two bills outlining minimum conditions of employment now before Parliament. Housework is not yet under inspection, but compulsory pension insurance is in force.

Union in Sweden

Czechoslovakia is demanding compulsory technical courses for housewives while Sweden has established a trade union for domestic workers with 25 branches in different parts of the country.

Reports from Switzerland showed that matters seem to have advanced further in that country than in most other places, recent efforts to improve conditions having led to a greater number of girls taking up domestic work as a career.

In certain Cantons and towns, special regulations have been enacted, it was explained, and though inspection appears for the time to be generally lacking, such provision seems to be on the increase. In Zürich, for example, and in Winterthur, a minimum wage is fixed, maximum work hours, and minimum free times are stipulated, and if these are encroached upon in exceptional circumstances, extra free time or pay must be given.

Certain holidays have been arranged with an allowance for board, provided no paid work is undertaken, and there must be no hinderence to membership of societies. Every maid must have decent and sufficient sleeping accomodation and furniture, and a warmed place in which to sit when not actually at work.

Corrigan's Flight: Aviation Circles Divided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—With a sigh and a smile, aviation authorities here have rewritten a familiar ditty to read: "On again, off again, gone again, Corrigan!"

And they don't quite know what to do about young Douglas P. of that very Irish name, so they are hailing him as a "lucky and capable young pilot." Meanwhile they are hoping that official wrath for his unauthorized flight will be tempered by private enthusiasm for the success of his daring venture.

Until the moment Mr. Corrigan was reported safe at Baldonnel, Eire, officials at the Floyd Bennett Airfield did not know whether he had returned to California, as he said he would, or had followed the Lindbergh route, of which he had dreamed for years.

Last Minute Decision

The feeling at Roosevelt Field was that Mr. Corrigan didn't decide to fly to Ireland until he had actually climbed into his ancient high-wing monoplane.

When he came east he lived at the home of Stephen Reich, another flier, at Hempstead, Long Island. He left his extra clothes there when he got ready to go Saturday.

"Keep my clothes, Steve," he was quoted as saying. "I'll be back in a week anyhow."

At first glance, the Corrigan flight seems the exact opposite of that of Howard Hughes. It seems reckless and without meaning, where Mr. Hughes' flight was a triumph of precision and planning and makes a definite contribution to commercial aviation. Mr. Hughes' undertaking was well publicized. Mr. Corrigan's flight was a mystery from start to finish.

But there are elements in this flight that modify the assumption that it was merely a daredevil and rash adventure. As one official of Government bureau said here:

Didn't Seek Aid

"Corrigan knew his plane. He knew what it could do. He had flown it nonstop from California to New York a week ago, a distance about as great as that across the Atlantic. Conditions were worse. In that trip he probably gained the confidence and exact knowledge of his plane that was so applauded in Charles Lindbergh. In all likelihood, the cross-continent flight was probably a careful tuning-up rehearsal for the Atlantic venture."

The United States Weather Bureau had no record of the flier having applied for a weather report. A spokesman there said he could have obtained such a report direct from the Bureau without identifying himself, or from the New York Customs House, or even from the reports radioed daily to ships at sea. While there was a strong, helpful tailwind, Bureau officials said it may have been so rainy and foggy over the Atlantic, that Mr. Corrigan never once saw the water.

The consensus among aviation experts here was that the Department of Commerce must back its authority by some kind of disciplinary action against Mr. Corrigan. While one aviation authority said his license might be revoked, most of them voiced the view that public reaction would largely determine the policy of the officials.

An official of one large commercial airline, who did not want his name used, while praising the exploit, said it could have little meaning to commercial aviation.

"We are working," he said, "on an entirely new technique today—a technique based upon instruments and precision. To fly the Atlantic without these devices may be a great adventure, but it means little to us, since we have advanced beyond virtually every part of the paraphernalia used by Corrigan, except the piloting skill and courage of Corrigan himself."

Corrigan Lands in Dublin

(Continued from Page 1)

of the United States with optional northern and southern routes across the continent.]

A Fine Craftsman

Before Douglas Corrigan arrived unheralded in New York slightly more than a week ago, his name was known only to pilots and West Coast aviation experts. They ranked him as a fine craftsman, and a man who knew airplanes thoroughly.

Completely shut off from the public eye because of the preparations for the Howard Hughes 'round-the-world flight, he landed in New York in his nine-year-old plane, on which he personally put a valuation of $900, after a 28-hour nonstop flight from Long Beach, Calif.

Experienced airmen were unanimous in acclaiming this feat, but they were astounded today by his unscheduled flight to Ireland in a plane which had few if any of the modern aides to flying.

The untalkative but agreeable transport pilot had his seat behind bulky gasoline tanks which obstructed his vision to such an extent that he had to "bank" his 1929 Curtiss Robin plane when he wanted to look ahead on his course.

The plane, small and much similar in equipment and weight to that used by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh when the latter flew from New York to Paris in 1927, often was used a decade ago for student training purposes.

Those who had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Corrigan's plane at the field after his arrival from the West Coast in slightly less than 28 hours' flying time said the instrument board contained a couple of magnetic compasses, the conventional bank and turn indicator and another instrument to indicate climb.

In addition, he had the usual air-speed indicator and altimeter.

Mr. Corrigan was faced with the problem, in taking off across the wide Atlantic for Ireland, of plotting his course by dead reckoning—a doubly complex problem because he had to fly the airplane while he did his navigation work.

Colonel Lindbergh used the same system, equipped with only the seaman's sextant, in winning the $25,000 prize for the first New York-Paris eastward flight.

Mr. Corrigan's flight and that of Colonel Lindbergh are even more intimately associated. The Irishman said he had worked on the Lindbergh Ryan monoplane before the Lone Eagle left Southern California for his one-stop hop to New York prior to his takeoff for Paris.

Little was known of Mr. Corrigan at New York, Mechanics at Floyd Bennett field said he was an expert in his own right, but had little to say about his nonstop exploit in spanning the continent last week.

He serviced his own plane, explaining that he had only modest funds and preferred to save his money.

The timepiece he used in taking celestial readings was nothing but a moderately priced wrist watch.

Mr. Corrigan would have started earlier on what was supposed to have been a flight back to the West Coast, but Kenneth Behr, airport manager, refused to let him take off before daylight. Mr. Corrigan had told Mr. Behr he would like to leave in his plane, heavily laden with gasoline, at 1 a. m. (E. S. T.).

Start Delayed

Mr. Behr refused him permission to use the field, fearing that Mr. Corrigan might smash up his plane on a takeoff in the darkness.

"I merely want to fly by the light of the moon," remarked Mr. Corrigan.

Mr. Behr checked the little ship, discovered that it contained 320 gallons of gasoline and 16 gallons of oil, and shook his head.

Mr. Corrigan waited, on Mr. Behr's insistence, until 4:17 a. m., then, with flares shedding light on the runway and floodlights bathing the airport, he raced across the field.

Mr. Corrigan had some difficulty in getting away. He covered 3,000 feet of the longest runway at Floyd Bennett—4,200 feet—before the little plane could lift off.

Surprises Watchers

Those who watched him were astonished when he banked slowly and headed eastward, instead of west. That was the first intimation that he might be attempting a solo conquest of the Atlantic.

Even then, those acquainted with him surmised that he must have altered course when he attained altitude and struck westward for the Pacific seaboard. They pointed out that he had been refused permission by the Government last year to fly to Ireland.

He flew without benefit of a parachute, for use in an emergency.

His plane, long out of production, is powered with a 175-horse power motor, which is just 2,025 less horse power than Howard Hughes had in circling the world last week in a transport machine.

Own Greasing Methods

Mr. Corrigan had his own method of taking care of the antiquated crate he flew. When he wanted to grease the "push rods" which operate the valves on his motor, he merely unlocked the metal covers and shoved in a handful of grease.

Within an hour after his arrival stories about him began cropping up. Last Monday, invited to broadcast on a network, he refused to take $100 for his services. Fifty, then? No, he said. Finally he was asked what he did want.

"Well," I spent $4 on taxi fare getting here," he said. "I seldom ride in taxis, because when I don't fly, I walk."

They finally compromised on $15.

Richard Stoddart, radio engineer of the Howard Hughes flight, complimented Mr. Corrigan on his "courage."

Seven persons have flown the North Atlantic solo before Mr. Corrigan: Colonel Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart, James Mollison, James Mattern, Wiley Post, Felix Waitkus and Beryl Markham.

Low Cost of Air Travel

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Douglas P. Corrigan's expenses from New York to Ireland were $69.60—and he landed, he said, with exactly $15 in his pocket.

He gave this information over the transatlantic telephone to the Chicago Evening American. Asked how much his trip cost, he replied:

"You figure it out. I used 290 gallons of gasoline at 24 cents a gallon." (That figures $69.60.)

He insisted that he was the most "surprised" flier in the world when he found he had flown the Atlantic.

He said—very blandly, too—he thought he was flying west to his home in Long Beach, Calif.

Asked how he felt, the American quoted him:

"Fine. I had a very good trip. I was never in trouble. I flew at least 6,000 feet altitude all the way, high above the storms and the clouds. My engine never missed once.

"What am I going to do now? Oh, I'll drop downtown and do a little shopping. Tired? Naw, not especially. Take a drink? Naw, I'm not a drinking man."

Asked if he was coming home by plane, he said emphatically:

"No, of course not."

Reminded he did not have a license to fly the ocean, he said:

"Oh, gee! That's right. But, man, I didn't mean to do this at all!

"I really had hoped to cross the ocean when I came east, but I finally decided maybe my old plane wouldn't make it—and so I decided to go back home to California."

And so, imagine his "surprise" when he found he was in Ireland.

Flight Amazes Hughes

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Evidently seeking words to express his amazement, Howard Hughes shook his head slowly from side to side, and then said of Douglas Corrigan's flight to Ireland:

"It's very, very remarkable."

The globe-circling record holder has been interested in the exploits of Mr. Corrigan since he arrived from California after a non-stop flight about a week ago.

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Union Insists U. S. Ships Obey Marine Law Under Wagner Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—The issue of whether the United States Maritime Commission will be subject to the Wagner Labor Act in its hiring policies moved toward a showdown here, with the question of peace, or industrial strife on the eastern waterfront in the balance.

The National Maritime Union, C. I. O. affiliate, and five other unions moved forward on a dual front, addressing a demand to the commission that it close its Sea Service Bureau where it hires men for its ships and almost simultaneously calling upon the National Labor Relations Board to determine once and for all the status of seamen on government ships.

The Maritime Commission ships are operated by four companies, the American Republics Line, the American Hampton Roads, American France and American Pioneer, and it is the contention of the Maritime Union that the commission disregards entirely the Wagner Labor Act and vies with the union hiring halls in manning its ships.

Joseph Curran, N. M. U. organizer, in a letter to J. Warren Madden, National Labor Relations Board chairman, asserted that the Maritime Commission was engaged in operating ships in competitive trade the same as any private operator, and that the "constitutional rights of seamen on government ships should therefore be observed."

The demand that the Sea Service Bureau be closed and that the NLRB clarify the status of government seamen under the Wagner Act represents the crystallization of the issue that has been even more provocative to the Maritime Union than that of negotiations with the shipowners. It is the contention of union officials that the whole relationship between the union and shipowners virtually hinges upon the outcome of the dispute with the Maritime Commission.

Ray Torr, publicity man for the N. M. U., declared that agreements between organized labor and the shipowners were protracted all through the winter and spring by the effort of the Commission to pass laws requiring compulsory arbitration of labor disputes and training of seamen under the Coast Guard. Mr. Torr said the shipowners held up negotiations until this legislation was finally defeated through the joint efforts of the Committee for Industrial Organization and Labor's Nonpartisan League. As long as the shipowners can look to the Commission for similar hostile action against the unions and so long as they have the hope that union hiring halls may be superseded by the Sea Service Bureau, Mr. Torr said, the relationships between the employers and the Union will remain uncertain and provocative.

The Maritime Union is thus depicted as an ally of the shipowners that is unbalancing the relationship between employer and labor. For that reason the present action to test the extent of the Commission's power and its status under the law takes on supreme importance.

In his letter to Mr. Madden, Mr. Curran declared that at one time the NLRB ordered elections on government ships, but that when the Board's representatives attempted to conduct the elections, they were always intercepted and ordered ashore.

NLRB Remains Inactive

"Months have passed," Mr. Curran said, "and the NLRB has done nothing to determine whether the Maritime Commission as an employer is entitled to disregard the Wagner Labor Act. The National Maritime Union cannot continue to tolerate these deliberate attempts on the part of the Commission to smash the organization that the seamen have so bitterly built up. We have been extremely patient. We are extremely anxious to use every peaceful means to establish a cooperative working basis for the Union, the Maritime Commission, and the employers."

A spokesman for the Commission's Sea Service Bureau declined to make any comment today beyond the assertion that the Bureau was merely carrying out the law.

The hiring hall on the East Coast as on the West is deemed to be the basis of the Union's power. Without it, union leaders declare, it would become vastly more difficult to hinder the smashing of the Union through the selection of nonunion seamen and discrimination against union men.

The N. M. U., a rank and file offshoot of the American Federation of Labor's International Seamen's Union, in the NLRB's elections last year won all but eight out of some 65 separate elections. For many months the Union has been seeking to convert that victory into contracts with the various ship lines.

From Pillar to Post

Negotiations have been protracted as conferences were shifted from individual lines to the American Steamship Association, now the American Maritime Institute, Inc. The Union charges that the shipowners have stalled to see if the Maritime Commission might not strengthen its hands. On the other hand, shipowners complain that tentative agreements have been intercepted by the Union leaders and kept from rank and file vote.

At the present time, both the Union and the shipowners are optimistic about an early accord, the demands having been boiled down to a basis, where, it is believed, they can be agreed to through compromise. But the Union is apprehensive lest the policies of the Commission encourage the shipowners to hold off and thus throw the whole maritime situation back into the uncertainty that characterized it at the start of negotiations.

If there is a strike danger on the Eastern Coast today, it is probably paradoxically on the Western Coast. For there, the contract between Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's Union of the Pacific and the shipowners expires this fall.

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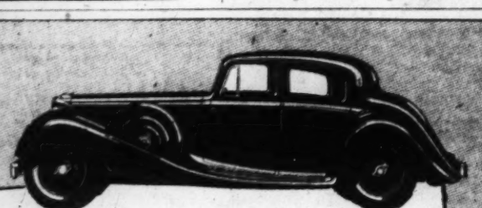

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Two 'Old-Timers' Come Back to Hollywood

Paramount Pictures, Inc.

Alla Nazimova

Who Has Dropped Acting in Favor of Motion-Picture Production. She Is Shown Discussing With George Cukor (Left) and Albert Lewin the Script of "Zaza," for Which She Is Cukor's Production Consultant

Ed. Estabrook, Universal Pictures

Hope Hampton

Opera Singer and Former Silent-Screen Star, Who Will Have the Leading Role in "The Road to Reno"

Small Powers Turn to Policy Of Neutrality

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More by implication than by direct statement, the policy of neutrality is steadily replacing that of the sanctions article of the League Covenant as the accepted policy of the smaller States of Europe.

The reason, clearly, is the League's failure to save Ethiopia and China by use of the article in question, Article 13.

The first overt move in that direction was made by Belgium last year when that country dropped its Locarno engagement to help France and Britain if they were attacked by Germany and vice versa. The Belgian Government, however, declared at the time that it still maintained intact all its obligations under the League Covenant which included those of sanctions.

Other Nations Join

Since then the Scandinavian and Baltic countries have moved in the same direction, though not so definitely as Belgium. Switzerland, on the other hand, has obtained full release from its sanctions obligations which it repudiated during the May session of the League Council, giving as its reason the statements made by its representatives when it was first admitted to the League, namely, that Switzerland was traditionally neutral and its League membership must not be construed as involving any obligation to depart from that neutrality.

Germany and Italy have since indorsed the new Swiss position. Germany, however, has promised to respect not Swiss neutrality but the "Swiss will to neutrality." This distinction is understood to mean that Switzerland is expected to observe not merely neutrality in the sense of abstention from military action, but in the sense of curbing hostile expressions of opinion in times of peace as well as in time of war.

If this is really the case, it is tantamount to requiring Switzerland to throw overboard the democratic right of freedom of speech and expression which is one of its most cherished possessions but which is of course anathema to any totalitarian regime in which propaganda is a weapon of State to be used or not used as the powers-that-be may determine.

Northern Countries

In the northern countries, as, for instance, Norway, the Government has announced its return to a policy of neutrality while refraining from contracting out of sanctions. This have-your-cake-and-eat-it attitude is another way of saying that the Government concerned reserves the double right to ask others to apply sanctions if it is attacked and to refuse to apply them if others are attacked. But it does also give an opportunity to join in if other Governments are sanctionizing with sufficient energy to make success probable. This was not the case when sanctions were used against Italy. League members then deliberately restricted themselves to the use of only such economic sanctions as were certain not to involve them in war.

The meeting of the Baltic Entente (Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania) at Riga in the first half of June has been interpreted as meaning that these three States will henceforward take up a similar attitude, although the words "sanctions" and "neutrality" were not mentioned in the final communiqué. They reaffirmed their faith in the idea of mutual collaboration and their determination not to mix in any ideological conflict. But they did not contract out of Article 13.

River Explorers Safe Says Lone Signal Fire

GRAND CANYON, Ariz. (AP)—A lone fire at the foot of Tanner Trail, 26 miles from here, signalled the safe arrival of the Nevills expedition on the second lap of its projected boat trip down the treacherous Colorado River from Green River, Utah.

Norman D. Nevills, who heads the party of six, had arranged previously with Forestry and Interior Department officials to signal by bonfire safe arrival at the foot of the Trail. Two fires would have indicated the party was in distress.

Hollywood Sees Return To Old-Style Showmanship

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The latest diva to follow the lead of the Misses Pons, Moore, and the rest into the films is Miss Hope Hampton, American opera singer, who has just been assigned by Universal to the leading role in "The Road to Reno."

Miss Hampton, however, is not new to picture audiences. She entered films at the age of 15, playing with the old Metro Company, and left them, near the end of the silent era, when she went abroad to study opera. Now, on a sound stage at her home studio, she is learning all over again the art she once knew.

Pictures, she finds, have changed a great deal since their earlier period, and in her conviction of this she is affording some amusement to the working company engaged in the production of her picture, most of whom expected a prima donna to be anything but as eager to learn and to please as Miss Hampton seems to be. Miss Hampton is as interested in the mechanical recording device, the camera, and the general routine of the set as any former studio worker returning after a lapse of years would be apt to be, questioning and cross-examining the various technicians as shrewdly as any expert. This unexpected show of interest in their toys would have been calculated to win the devotion of the working crew under any circumstances; being as genuine as it is, it has made Miss Hampton's return to films a happier occasion than it might have been under different circumstances.

The working crew on almost any Hollywood production is composed of many fine technical experts, and players who do not realize this, and who insist on being treated in something more than the casually friendly manner accorded newcomers, of whatever fame, by these self-respecting technicians, sometimes have periods of adjustment not always accompanied by noticeable benefits to their productions.

Not so Miss Hampton.

* * *

Mme. Nazimova to Produce

Another old-timer (the term is a western one and should not be taken too literally) to return to the Hollywood scene in the past few weeks is Mme. Alla Nazimova, who announces her intention of becoming a Paramount producer in the very near future.

Her first duties at the studio have been to sit in in an advisory capacity on the production of "Zaza" at that studio—a title role, by the way, in which she starred many times on the stage. It was this assignment, it is felt here, which caused the sudden removal of Miss Isa Miranda from the lead of this picture, Miss Miranda having played "Zaza" in Europe over some period, and Miss Miranda and Mme. Nazimova not seeing eye to eye on the manner in which it should be played. The difference was an unfortunate one, for Miss Miranda's tests have been unusually impressive, and great things had been predicted for her here. Claudette Colbert has been chosen to replace her in "Zaza."

A product of the Moscow Art Theater, Mme. Nazimova came knocking on Israel Zangwill's door in London a good many seasons ago, and followed her London introduction with notable productions in New York and Hollywood.

She was last seen on the stage in the New York Theater Guild's production of "The Good Earth," in which she played the role Luise Rainer made memorable in the film.

* * *

Toward an Older Method

The decision of Warner Brothers to inaugurate a policy of using an orchestra in the pit of their Strand Theater in New York, beginning Aug. 15, as reported by the theatrical paper, Variety, is felt here to be a step in the direction of returning to an older method in the exhibition of films, a method which probably will lead other theaters to meet the competition of the Warner band with the same shift, and may, in some instances, bring again the "ballyhoo" and "showmanship" which, it is felt, dropped out of the exhibition of pictures when great chains took over the motion picture theaters of the country and the individual house manager became little more than an automaton.

No one, it is thought here, knows the needs of an individual neighborhood as does the theater man who has lived there for some time and has made his living by giving the people of the district the sort of films they like to see. When such chains as the Publix and Warner Brothers and Loew theaters began to spread out over the land, these individual managers, fighting for every picture in the newspapers and on the billboards of their districts as if it were a phenomenon by no means to be missed, were gradually replaced.

All this served finally to eclipse the colorful era when stars of the magnitude of Sophie Tucker, Ted Lewis, Al Jolson, and numerous others were brought into districts to combat the "draw" of the more or less innocuous stage shows and jazz bands which were the first weapons of the big chains for taking over the entire theater business of a community.

With the return of the orchestras to New York theaters, and with the greatly increased call for personal appearances of the stars, it is felt that some headway is being made toward again introducing a certain number of former devices, such as vaudeville, which in the past have served so well to stave off seasonal "slumps"—and, it may as well be added, slumps which were not at all seasonal, but merely the result of some bad eras of picture making.

Production in Hollywood studios is now again in full swing, with nearly 70 pictures due to go before the cameras during July. With most of the town again working, a better feeling about the future of its product naturally is creeping in; but not enough better, it is hoped, to bring on any period of carelessness about the product such as that which brought on the present low state of the box office.

Digging Begins For New Houses On N. Y. Slums Site

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—Mechanical shovels bit deeply into the soil of Brooklyn today to mark the start of the Red Hook slum clearance project, one of the largest developments in the Federal Government's $800,000,000 housing program and the initial step in providing modern homes for 2,643 families here.

Officials assembled to inaugurate formally the beginning of construction barely had turned the first dirt before workmen swarmed over the site to begin digging the foundation of an apartment house colony scheduled to be ready for its first occupants in 1939.

Together with a companion project at Queensbridge, Long Island City, the Red Hook development will cost $33,667,000, engineers said. The two housing programs will provide homes for nearly 6,000 families, or, roughly, 22,000 persons.

Under Housing Act of 1937

Both the Red Hook and Queensbridge colonies, located in the midst of blighted areas, were made possible as a result of loans authorized under the United States Housing Act of 1937.

Inauguration of construction at Red Hook marked the beginning of the end for America's slums and the dawning of a new day for the persons who must live in them, Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, said in a letter to Alfred Rhinestein, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority.

Situated on a site of 30 acres, the Brooklyn housing project adjoins 20 acres of public park, and is the first of the Federal developments to be carried on directly by the Municipal Government.

The site has been razed without requiring the eviction of any resident.

Apartments Fully Modern

Similarly, work has advanced rapidly at Queensbridge, where most of the site has been cleared and foundation tests are under way.

Buildings to be erected at Red Hook will be of six stories and are to be provided with self-service elevators. They will be fitted with such modern conveniences as electric refrigeration, gas ranges, clothes dryers, and built-in cabinets. recreation facilities are included in each project.

Limitations imposed by the Housing Act will keep construction costs at Red Hook to $1,250 a room, or $5,000 an apartment, according to Mr. Rheinstein. He suggested that rents probably would be held to $5.25 a room per month, or somewhat lower than in the other housing projects.

Besides the two building programs now under way with the aid of Federal funds, the New York City housing has an additional $23,000,000 earmarked by Mr. Straus for new projects.

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Pope Assails National Trend

VATICAN CITY, July 18 (AP)—The newspaper L'Osservatore Romano disclosed that Pope Pius had raised his voice against "exaggerated nationalism" in an address to a group of French nuns.

The address was delivered Friday, a day after the Italian press blazed with assertions of a new Italian "Aryan" race theory similar to that of Germany.

Political observers in Rome linked the Pontiff's speech with that development of Fascist policy. Publication of the racial doctrine, by a group of Fascist university professors, gave Italy's 47,000 Jews cause for disquietude.

The Pope did not identify the object of his attack in so many words, but was quoted by the newspaper as declaring that on the "very day" of his remarks he had been informed of something "of great seriousness" in connection with the nationalism he condemned.

[A group of Fascist professors Thursday declared the Italian people were a race "of Aryan" origin, following conclusion of studies made under Italian Government auspices. The racial doctrine they published asserted Jews "do not belong to the Italian race," and could not be fused with it without altering its "purely European character."]

Flint, Michigan, to Modernize Its Horse and Buggy Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—A modern industrial city cramped by horse and buggy streets is the picture of Flint presented by the Flint Institute of Research and Planning traffic survey. Made with WPA funds, the survey shows the effects of a street pattern, designed for the leisurely pace of horse-drawn traffic upon the high-speed movement demanded by industry.

The problem had its genesis in the meteoric transformation of Flint from a sleepy logging and woodworking town to the second automotive city in the world. As industry located here from 1910 on, it fortuitously grew in a "fine basic pattern." The four General Motors plants of Buick, Chevrolet, A. C. Spark Plug and Fisher Body located quite accidently almost equidistantly apart at the four compass points. Between them, particularly between Fisher and the auto plants, there developed a huge flow of traffic that was forced mainly through the downtown area by virtue of only one north-south artery, Saginaw Street, and a minimum number of through bridges across Flint River which bisects the city.

Railways Complicate Problem

Concomitantly the population leaped from 13,000 in 1910 to 160,000 in 1930. This naturally meant further increase in traffic to the plants and downtown district. The survey has broken these component flows into separate parts.

Further complicating the problem are the city's two railways, Pere Marquette and Grand Trunk. The survey says in tracing development, "The two railroads intersected at the crossing of the Indian trail, now Saginaw Street, and river, and quite naturally formed the heart of the town. Here all commercial and industrial activity was concentrated. Radial highways developed to this point as Flint became the focus for a greater rural region. . . . The old gridiron street pattern was extended. . . . Bridges were built as expediency dictated."

The process continued until today Flint has extensive rebuilding to do. As an approach toward a solution, the survey analyzed those component flows: Passenger, truck and truck-trailer. It was found, for example, that 13,580 persons drive in their own cars to the plants daily in good times. Truck volume for a representative day was found to be 6,253 units passing in and out of the plant gates; the figure, however, does not include downtown retail trucking.

These various flows superimposed upon one another present a chaotic picture of a city that, because of its inefficient street pattern, incurs losses annually that would almost pay for the improvements. As an example, it was found that the total delays at railroad grade crossings—there are 71 in the city—would capitalize an improvement of $400,000.

Traffic Plan Offered

To circumvent these losses, the traffic survey offers this plan: (1) a system of passenger traffic arteries approximately one-half mile apart feeding into a loop street around the business district and directed by other arteries to the plants. (2) Heavy truck routes skirting downtown in the city, and traveling in other places around the city limits together with a loop system for downtown retail trucking. (3) A regional artery system to permit uncongested ingress and egress to the city, and thus bring in a large proportion of retail business that now is lost to county shopping centers. (4) A downtown parking belt looping the business district to relieve present-day terrific pressure from shoppers.

These four principles are designed to be accomplished by a 15-year plan that includes elimination of grade crossings, retraction of railroads from downtown and the building of a terminal center on the southwest side where belt lines already intersect, the building and properly locating of more bridges across the Flint River, and finally the opening and paving of what now are dead end and graveled streets as part of the reroutings.

The survey was made under supervision of Edmund N. Bacon, supervisor of city planning of the Flint Institute of Research and Planning under sponsorship of the Flint Police Department. It is designed to form the first unit of a master city plan; the second unit, a land-use survey, is now in progress and is expected to be completed by September.

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Spain at Two-Year Mark; Hopes of Early Peace Few

By the Associated Press

The Spanish civil war today marks two years of carnage, with the prospects scant indeed for any kind of early peace.

Foreign pressure for an armistice is the best hope of ending the conflict, but that seems improbable because of the intransigent positions adopted by both sides.

Meanwhile, Spain is prostrate. Its industry has stopped, its manhood shot down, its cities destroyed, its fields ravaged.

Legionnaires Revolted

In the dawn of July 18, 1936, 20,000 Foreign Legionnaires revolted in Spanish Morocco. By nightfall the war reached the mainland.

On one side, Gen. Francisco Franco leads an army fighting against what he charges is a Communistic tendency. His followers contend Spain's salvation lies in a corporate state like Fascist Italy's.

Government Spain is fighting to resist what it declares would be a Fascist dictatorship and for a Socialist-Republic State.

General Franco's armies started in the southwest, quickly conquered western Spain and on Oct. 4, 1936, laid siege to Madrid, the Capital.

Now they control about 70 per cent of Spanish territory. They have split Government holdings by driving to the Mediterranean between Barcelona and Valencia.

On the basis of the best estimates available to date it is known that at least a million persons have been killed during the first two years of conflict. Another million or more have been injured and from three to five million persons rendered destitute and homeless.

Cities Damaged

The cost of the war and extent of damage caused can scarcely be guessed. In the Government's zone, where the big cities are, all have suffered extensively from shelling or air raids or in the case of Madrid, from both.

On the front damage has varied from little in the quiet zones to almost complete devastation along the rich East Coast where the present fighting is in progress.

From the Ebro River south to Valencia there is today on the main road scarcely a habitable town, city, or village of the scores of prosperous settlements there only a few months ago.

A large section of Madrid lies waste; Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Cartagena all have suffered heavily in scores and hundreds of aerial bombardments augmented occasionally by shellings from the sea.

Thousands of civilians are being buried monthly in the continued aerial attacks behind the lines; thousands more wander down from the advancing fronts seeking haven and shelter in zones already congested with war's refugees whose totals run well into the millions.

No Casualty Lists

The cost in fatalities of the Spanish War never will be known with exactitude. No casualty lists are published, except here and there. The Government in many cases has seen whole divisions of troops eaten up and annihilated on an advancing front with none to record how many were killed, injured or captured.

Civilian tolls also cannot always be reckoned particularly in villages near the front where clean-up squads cannot work because of the approaching battlelines. Many records of assassinations and murders during the early days of the war have since been suppressed and destroyed.

Few families in Government Spain have been untouched. Every able-bodied male between 17 and 34 has been called to fight. Women are taking factory jobs. An estimated 1,000,000 men are in both armies.

Government leaders declare they have the means, money, and morale to keep the war going for several years.

The Government's strength is in man power. Best sources indicate Government forces total about 600,000 with another 200,000 or 300,000 under call or in training centers.

400,000 Insurgents

General Franco is believed to have no more than 400,000 or 450,000 troops. The Insurgents do not have conscription.

The Insurgents have blockaded the northern coast and their unceasing air raids on the Mediterranean have brought a new arm of war, the air blockade. The Portuguese border lies behind Insurgent territory and France has closed its frontiers.

Germany and Italy openly have aided General Franco's cause, Germany primarily with artillery and technical advisers, Italy with infantry.

According to the Government's statistics, its foreign volunteers now fall well below 10,000. There are about 1,000 Americans and 1,000 Canadians, British, and other English-speaking soldiers. The remainder are largely French, German, Italian, and Czechoslovak.

There are no Russians in evidence now anywhere in Government Spain. It is believed a few Russian technicians remain, however.

Latest estimates are that between 100 and 150 Americans, soldiers and casualties, remain in the Government's central zone. Another 1,000 are reported fighting in the Catalan sector. One American artillery unit is fighting with Spanish Government troops in Andalusia and another is incorporated with the Spanish in the sector above Teruel.

Another small group of Americans man an anti-aircraft battery in the Sagunto sector and there is still a nucleus of Americans in a transportation unit operating to the fronts from Valencia.

A few Americans are scattered in quiet zones around Murcia and some noncombatant doctors and nurses still are engaged in hospitals in the Valencia area.

Shoes and Clothing Rationed by Madrid

By the Associated Press

Madrid, July 18

An order limiting the sale of clothing and footwear went into force at noon today with the people of Madrid allowed to buy only such articles as are considered necessary to cover their needs in the next six months.

British Labor Backs Spain

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—Thousands of demonstrators shouted "Arms for Spain means arms for peace" yesterday as they marched from Trafalgar Square to the Spanish Embassy with a resolution of sympathy for the Spanish Government cause.

The demonstration, which was orderly, was supported actively by the London Trades Council and was organized to commemorate the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War.

Speakers at the square attacked Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of denying arms to Spain.

The National Council of Labor issued an anniversary manifesto, on behalf of British workers, declaring solidarity with the Spanish Government's struggle against the Insurgents.

Loyalists in Spain United in Hope Of Ultimate Victory

BARCELONA, Spain, July 18 (AP) — Government Spain proclaimed confidence in final victory in a flood of manifestoes last night, the eve of the third year of civil war.

From Cabinet Ministers to youth movements, all factions of the People's Front joined in demonstrations of faith in their cause.

Manifestoes, displayed in newspapers, leaflets, banners and posters, were the first signs of a sober, three-day anniversary observance of the disastrous civil strife which began in the dawn of July 18, 1936.

"Republican Spain enters its third year of war with all the more confidence in victory and with determination to fight to the finish, to the last man, for the last foot of Spanish earth," Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo declared in the day's principal statement.

"In the Rebel (Insurgent) zone, those who have not given themselves over fully to treason know perfectly well our resistance is its death."

Totalitarian States Blamed

Señor Alvarez del Vayo laid part of the blame for Spain's prolonged warfare to intervention in behalf of the Insurgents by "totalitarian states where the value of man does not count."

A Co-ordination Committee of Spain's two great labor unions addressed a circular to factories urging intensified work and warning of tasks still to come.

Similar calls to fight on the front and behind the lines were issued by such organizations as the Iberian Anarchist Federation, the Union of Anti-Fascist Women of Spain and the Anti-Fascist Youth Alliance.

Barcelona Bombed

Insurgent bombers intruded on Barcelona's observance of civil war anniversary with a swift raid on the provisional capital.

Five planes launched about 50 bombs between San Adrian de Besos and Badalona on the northern edge of the city. The defense bureaus said most of the bombs fell in the Besos River, taking no victims and causing only slight damage.

Barcelona also has been shelled from the sea three times. In the attacks 2,015 persons were killed and 2,474 injuured.

More important to the people than bombings has been the problem of food since the Insurgents split Catalonia from the rest of the government-held Spain. About 100,000 persons of the capital's wartime population of 2,000,000 eat daily in state restaurants. Co-operatives distribute food to others.

Prayer Launched For World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A movement to enlist world-wide prayer for peace has started here without organization other than the activity of a few interested persons in circulating the appeal for such prayer.

Over the signature, "World Peace Crusaders," which apparently includes any one willing to pass the word along, the circular reads in part, "The Bible says: 'The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.' This appeal is made to every man, woman, and child to enlist in a world-wide mobilization by praying daily, fervently, systematically, consecratedly, and unfailingly for cessation of war, the prevention of war, and the establishment of world peace, until this is achieved. Owing to the difference in time in different parts of the globe, there will be perpetual prayer day and night."

Copies have been mailed to persons in a number of foreign countries, the appeal was read on the air by a radio news commentator in Washington and it has been entered in the Congressional Record by a member of Congress.

New Yorker Renounces American Citizenship

NEW YORK (AP) — William M. Greve, former financier and yachtsman, has renounced his American citizenship to become a subject of Liechtenstein, a small tax-free principality in the Swiss Alps.

A certificate of admission, listing him as an alien when he arrived in this country to visit his daughter, disclosed his transfer of allegiance.

Mr. Greve is a native of New York. He retired from business in 1936.

Liechtenstein has a population of 10,000 in its 65 square mile territory. It maintains no army or jail, and three policemen keep order.

After Two Years of Civil War

By a Staff Artist

The Situation in Spain

Map Shows Major Cities Involved in Strategical Operations Since the Beginning of the Spanish Civil War. The Shaded Territory Is That Still Occupied by the Loyalist Forces

War in Spain Intensifies U. S. Neutrality Problems

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Administration officials are hoping that the Spanish Civil War will end shortly so that the task of modifying this country's neutrality law next year will be simplified.

The Spanish conflict is now entering its third year.

Under a joint resolution of Congress of Jan. 8, 1937, the Administration has prohibited shipments of arms to both sides. This policy has been criticized severely by some friends of Government Spain, who contend the United States should lift the embargo against the Barcelona forces.

The general American neutrality law, providing that the President shall halt arms shipments to belligerent nations whenever he finds a state of war existing, is scheduled to expire next May 1.

If the Spanish War is over when Congress reconvenes next January, the legislators can undertake modification of the general law without being handicapped by the quarrel over neutrality policy toward Spain.

There is little expectation among informed officials here, however, that the war actually will end soon. Although fighting continues to go in favor of the Insurgents, the Spanish Government is resisting stubbornly and, so military observers here say, may hold out many more months.

In any event, Administration officials would like to see the neutrality law changed to give the President greater discretion in applying its provisions.

They contend that, even when he finds a state of war exists, he should be permitted to use his own judgment as to whether to apply the law. Mandatory enforcement of the statute might, under certain circumstances, force the United States into war instead of keeping it out, they argue.

Göring and Ciano Honored by Franco

By the Associated Press

Burgos, Spain, July 18

Insurgent Spain has honored Italy and Germany by awarding decorations to Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring, Germany's Air Minister, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister.

Field Marshal Göring was conferred a Grand Knighthood and the Collar of the Great Imperial Order of Red Arrows. Count Ciano was made a Knight of the Order of Isobel the Catholic.

A cabinet meeting Saturday also named Gen. Ignacio Llanderas Fraga as chief of the military region of Andalusia. Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano remained as Commander-in-Chief of the Insurgents' Southern Army.

Scipio, Too, Took Spain's Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The presence of foreign troops in Spain—the results of whose fighting may affect the distribution of that Country's mineral wealth—might find its prototype as far back as 200 B. C. when Scipio successfully campaigned the Iberian Peninsula.

The lure of precious metals had drawn him to Spain, as it did the Phoenicians and the Carthaginians; and when he returned to Italy, he paraded victoriously through the streets of Rome with chariots filled with silver from the ransacked peninsula.

But today the lure of metals more precious than "precious metals" is responsible for foreign "volunteers" in the Spanish conflict. The dire need for basic metals, felt especially among the authoritarian powers, has turned many longing eyes in the direction of the rich resources which make Spain a veritable treasure chest.

More than 20 of Spain's 50 Provinces contain among other deposits, copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal, and potash, according to a recent bulletin from headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

The Insurgents, holding a territorial majority, now control a major percentage of the mineral resources. Oviedo, in northwest Spain, with its extensive iron and coal fields was considered a heavy loss by the Loyalists; as also was the British-owned Rio Tinto copper mine in Huelva in the southwest. Basque iron mines, almost entirely in Insurgent hands, produced about 1,600,000 tons of iron ore annually before the war.

In normal times, nearly 50 per cent of all mercury produced comes from Almadén, about 125 miles southwest of Madrid in the Loyalist-held province of Ciudad Real, the National Geographic bulletin says. Because of the high industrial value of mercury—both for wartime and peacetime purposes—this section has in recent weeks been subjected to an Insurgent drive for control.

There are other Loyalist-controlled mines, particularly potash and lead, which still bear economic fruits. There are lead mines at Gerona, on the French border in the far northeast, with an important by-product of fluor spar, used in making steel. Lignite coal, lead, and potash deposits are found next door in Barcelona. Farther south, Murcia is rich in zinc, lead, and sulphur, while its neighbor, Jaén, also contains much lead and some iron. In Granada, whose north portion is still Loyalist territory, are quantities of iron and some lead.

Much of the mineral industry in Spain has been in the hands of foreign investors. More than half of all copper mined in this Country before the revolution was from British-owned mines, the bulletin states. Lead operations were about two thirds in the hands of French concessions, and nearly all of Spain's silver and zinc output in recent years prior to the war was mined by French companies. Nine tenths of the Country's potash wealth was recorded as under the control of a Belgian group.

These concessions, predominantly held by the democratic countries of Europe, will undoubtedly pass into other hands, if the balance of power in Spain shifts to the Insurgent side. This might be evidenced in the recent treaty between Germany and Insurgent Spain, in which General Franco agreed to ship all iron ore mined in the Bilbao district to Germany.

Franco Threatens Valencia

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish frontier), July 18 —The hard-pressed Spanish Government's lines were broken today in a sector vital to the defense of Valencia by a crushing blow that may change the whole picture of the Spanish Civil War, now entering its third year.

Insurgent Gen. Jose Varela's Navarrese, striking deep into Government territory south and east of the Teruel-Sagunto line in eastern Spain, swept into positions that threatened not only Valencia but possibly also Cuenca and Madrid to the west.

Yesterday the Insurgents entered Valencia Province, more than 60 miles north of the port of Valencia.

The presence of Gen. Francisco Franco's troops on Valencia soil cut the number of Government-held Provinces to 10. The Insurgents hold 35 Provinces and five now are the scenes of bitter fighting for control.

Valencia territory was reached before the village of Barracos. This is in the enclave of Ademuz, which is separated from, though a part of, Valencia Province.

The Government holds 47,000 square miles of territory, compared with Franco's 132,000. An area of 16,000 square miles is disputed.

The Provinces now held by the Government are Gerona, Barcelona, Tarragona, Cuenca, Albacete, Ciudad Real, Jaen, Alicante, Murcia, and Almeria.

The five Provinces in which fighting is in progress are Lerida, Madrid, Teruel, Castellon de la Plana and Valencia.

Insurgents confidently announced the end of the third year of the war will see their red and gold banners waving over all of Spain.

They predicted the next few months will see the capture of the Government strongholds of Barcelona, Valencia and Almeria, followed by the starvation of Madrid into submission.

Chaco Pact Moves Forward

BUENOS AIRES, July 18 (AP)—Approval by both Bolivia and Paraguay of a peace accord to settle their century-old fight over the Gran Chaco yesterday apparently assured formal signature of the treaty early this week.

Although Paraguay's acceptance of the arbitration plan was understood to depend on some minor details, neutral sources expressed belief there were no serious obstacles.

Thus, the second major step will have been taken toward settling the dispute which has raged over Chaco for 100 years and caused three years of war in its swamps and jungles. The first was the armistice which ended the warfare June 14, 1935.

Next must come ratification by a plebiscite in Paraguay and the constituent assembly in Bolivia.

With the way paved for arbitration by the treaty, the neutral peace conference—representatives of six American Presidents—would be authorized to make a final award.

The boundary, it is believed, would be fixed somewhere within a zone varying from 30 to 80 miles wide, the limits of which are specified in the treaty but not yet fully disclosed.

Once the arbitral award had been given, a mixed commission would survey the boundary, taking into consideration details that the arbiters ignore—splitting a man's house between two nations, for example. It probably would include two persons named by Bolivia, two by Paraguay and one by the neutrals.

The neighbors, at the same time, would renew diplomatic relations by exchanging representatives.

It has been reported reliably that Paraguay has offered Bolivia free transit for exports and imports at Port Casado, on the Paraguay River, with permission to maintain Bolivian customs offices and warehouses there.

This, it is said, was designed to meet landlocked Bolivia's long insistence—finally withdrawn—for her own river port.

Observers expressed belief the treaty also provides for negotiation of a commercial agreement between Bolivia and Paraguay and their renunciation of further warfare.

Parking Meters Installed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mayor Frank Brazie and the Fayetteville, W. Va., City Council announced the installation of parking meters on a six months' trial basis.

Czechs See Peace Ahead in Sudeten

German minority is reported ready for 'bargain' in demands for autonomy.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 18 (AP)—A hint that Czechoslovakia's Sudeten Germans are in a mood to compromise on demands for autonomy encouraged President Eduard Beneš and members of his Cabinet today as they began consideration of proposed administrative reforms.

The hint the Sudeten Germans, over whom Reichsführer Hitler has proclaimed Germany's right of "protection," were in a bargaining frame of mind came from Wilhelm Sebekowsky, political adviser to their leader, Konrad Henlein.

In an address at Karlsbad, Herr Sebekowsky declared "National Socialism (Naziism) and democracy can be reconciled."

This comment from a Sudeten spokesman regarded until now as "radical," lent encouragement to ministers who were conferring with President Beneš on the degree of autonomy which should be extended to Czechoslovakia's minorities.

Stand Made Clear

Herr Sebekowsky said Sudetens do not question the central, national direction of military police, foreign affairs, or "any function belonging to the central Government."

But, he maintained, in a State so democratic that Communism is permitted to function politically and in the open there must be room for the ideology of National Socialism.

Czechoslovaks welcomed this Sudeten analysis of the issue which has been threatening the peace of Europe. They observed that both sides apparently were alive to the necessity for compromise.

Observers expressed belief the Government conference was making progress. They based it on speculation in official circles of an early meeting of Parliament—which ultimately must be called on to pass on the Government's program.

Cut in Power Likely

It was generally expected Parliament would be convened between July 29 and Aug. 2.

Some quarters believed the Government would concede a point by taking from the President the right to appoint provincial Governors. One proposal was for the Chief Executive to appoint Governors from candidates nominated by provincial Legislatures.

On the eve of the Cabinet conference, there were what officials said were "false reports" from German quarters that the Czechoslovak Army was mobilizing again.

Official denials of the mobilization were emphatic and complete. The Government issued a statement accusing Germany of "brutal and disturbing" interference.

It was stated that actually there was less routine movement of troops than normally, because those called for service on May 21 were being given a rest.

These troops were moved to the frontier at the same time German soldiers were reported massed on the border when tension flared over the autonomy demands of Konrad Henlein.

Czechs Study Use Of Provincial Diets

By the Associated Press

Prague Czechoslovakia

Conversion of existing governmental district boards, whose members hitherto have been appointed by Prague officials, into provincial Diets with the right to conduct their own legislation was reported to be likely in the Government's efforts to solve the Sudeten minority issue.

These bodies would be established in Prague, Bratislava, Brunn, and Udzhorod with members elected by the population. Each nationality group would be represented in the Diets in proportion to its strength in its respective district, it was said.

The Prague Diet would be composed of Czechs and Sudeten Germans, while the one in Brunn would be made up of Sudeten Germans, Czechs, and Poles; that in Bratislava of Slovaks, Hungarians, and Poles, and the Diet in Udzhorod of Carpatho-Russians.

Hungarian statesmen confer in Rome on role nation will play in Europe.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 18—Italy's answer to Germany's absorption of Austria—written in terms of the economic measures which Rome may take in the Danubian basin—appeared in process of formulation here today.

Two key Hungarian statesmen—Dr. Bela Imredy, Premier, and Dr. Koloman de Kanya, Foreign Minister—have had extensive discussions with Premier Mussolini and Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister.

Scheduled to arrive this evening, the two Hungarians speeded their trip, arriving in the morning and immediately embarked on their diplomatic conversations. The entire position which was created in central and southeastern Europe by the anschluss was examined—a situation in which Hungary plays an important role, as its former close relations with Italy are now subject to new pressures due to Germany's expansion.

While the official explanation of Dr. Imredy's visit to Rome is his desire to establish personal contact with the Italian Government, the real purpose of the Italo-Hungarian conversations is believed to be to enable the statesmen of the two friendly countries to study both the political and economic situation in the area in which Germany is now prepared to push its commercial advantage. A common policy and defense of their mutual interests is envisaged by Italy and Hungary.

After the World War Hungary and Italy established close relations which culminated in the Italian Plan of 1934 aiming at the creation of a large economic unit with part of the countries carved out of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. The Italian plan had Vienna for the prime beneficiary and was also intended to play the role of a political and diplomatic instrument designed to maintain the political independence of Austria.

Now that Austria has ceased to exist as an independent State and has become part of the largest political unit in Europe, both Italy and Hungary have to reconsider the protocols to see whether they can be modified from being threefold into being a mutual agreement or exchange.

General expectation in Fascist diplomatic quarters is that the Rome protocols, although necessarily restricted to Italy and Hungary, will be maintained in the hope they may secure economic benefits to the two countries.

Exile of Writers Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Persecution of authors within totalitarian states, recently intensified by the exile and imprisonment of a number of prominent Austrian writers, was discussed here recently by some 200 delegates to the sixteenth annual P.E.N. Club Congress.

A resolution was passed calling for investigation into the fate of several Austrian authors sentenced to Nazi concentration camps.

Dr. Milan Hodza, Czechoslovakian Premier, addressed the gathering of literary representatives from more than 20 different countries, emphasizing the great part writers had taken in the fight for Czechoslovak independence, and their task of spreading the spirit of toleration and friendliness among nations. The Minister of Education, Dr. Emil Franke, reminded the audience that during the time of John Hus the Czechs were called by Enea Silvio, "a nation of readers."

Jules Romains, this year's President of the International Federation of P. E. N. Clubs, pleaded for international fellowship against the forces of disintegration. Though the P. E. N. Club was a nonpolitical organization, he declared, "one would have to be blind—not to see the actions which endanger the most elementary human rights. It is not for us to discuss the way in which recent territorial changes were effected. But we cannot find it a very good thing that one of our dearest friends and colleagues, the President of the Austrian P. E. N. Club, Raoul Arnheimer, was imprisoned in a concentration camp and that Sigismund Freud followed Thomas Mann into exile."

In the Secretary's report, reference was made to the Vienna center, formerly one of the most active. Nothing was known about its present activities. Some members found a shelter in Paris, others in London and Prague and overseas. The Tokyo center in a wire withdrew its promise to arrange a P. E. N. Club Congress in 1940.

Mr. Davis Holm, the American delegate, invited the Congress to meet next year in New York, on the occasion of the New York World's Fair, 1939, emphasizing that in his country freedom of conviction, of thought, and of the press was observed.

The fundamental principles of the Federation, which were drawn up at the previous congresses in Brussels and Edinburgh, were read and approved. A report was given of the international P. E. N. Club home in Paris. Apart from professional questions concerning problems of unification of the author's rights, there were some lively debates. The subjects suggested for discussion this time by the Czechoslovak center were of great interest, viz., the relation between highbrow literature and books for popular consumption, literature and modern means of propaganda, such as the film, broadcasting, and television.

The Federation today unites about 60 centers in 42 different countries. Outstanding among the states in which there are no P. E. N. Clubs are Germany and Russia.

Reich Seizes French Farms

RHEINAU, France, July 18 (AP) — A German labor battalion has taken over 2,500 acres of French-owned farmlands on the German side of the Rhine after the owners declined Germany's offer to buy the properties.

The Mayor of Reinau said the German Government offered 12,000,000 francs (about $334,000) for the lands but that the owners refused to sell because they considered they were worth five times that much.

Alsatian farmers, in possession of the lands for generations, were permitted to continue to work them under agreement between the French and German Governments in 1925. Alsace passed back into French control after the World War.

Labor battalion leaders advised farmers that Germans would harvest and deliver the crops to owners on the International Rhine Bridge.

Eddie Cantor Raises $85,000 for Children

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—Special prayers were offered in churches and synagogues in the British Isles and Dominions yesterday, Intercession Sunday, for Jews in Greater Germany.

Services in Anglican churches were requested by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York. They were held also in Free churches and Roman Catholic churches.

Eddie Cantor, American movie and radio comedian who is in England to raise funds for Austro-German Jewish children, announced at a meeting of the Board of Deputies of British Jews he had raised £17,000.

Eight Plane Passengers Found Safe in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Word reached here that eight men and a woman were safe after having been lost for four days in the jungles of Quintana Roo, where a plane in which they were passengers was forced down by the weather.

Boundary Tablet Marks Long Peace Of U. S. and Canada

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario (CP)—A six-ton stone from Louisiana, a boundary tablet commemorating more than a century of peace between the United States and Canada, was recently unveiled on the Niagara River Parkway above the Horseshoe Falls by the wife of Col. W. F. Williamson, Monroe, La.

A large gathering of Government and Kiwanis officials attended the unveiling, sponsored by Kiwanis International of Louisiana-Mississippi District.

Colonel Williamson, Canadian-born former Lieutenant-Governor of the Louisiana-Mississippi District, reminded Americans and Canadians of their heritage on this side of the Atlantic.

A greeting from Prime Minister Mackenzie King was read.

Forest Fires Burn In Northwestern Area

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—An increasing number of forest fires raged out of control in scattered sectors of Washington and Oregon as low humidity and high winds increased the hazard.

Three fires in the Siskiyou National Forest in southwestern Oregon were considered the most serious in that State.

Washington's biggest fire, covering several square miles near Ryderwood in the southwestern part of the State, was being hemmed in, Maj. C. S. Cowan, Chief Warden for the Washington Forest Fire Association, reported.

More than 250 men were battling a 1,000-acre blaze in the headwaters of the Chetco River in the Siskiyou National Forest and 150 more were en route. Planes dropped supplies to the men.

Arizona State Prison Quiet Under Troopers

FLORENCE, Ariz., July 18 (AP)—Warden John C. Eager reported the State prison "all quiet" today as 55 Arizona national guardsmen placed the badly overcrowded institution under military discipline.

It was the first time in many months, he said, that man power for guarding purposes has been available. Eighteen prisoners escaped within the past month. Eleven still are fugitives.

Heavily armed, the troopers climbed into bullet-proof towers atop the prison wall on orders of Gov. R. C. Stanford. The detachment is equipped with rifles, machine guns, and tear gas.

Regular guards relieved from wall duty will be assigned to the prison farms, where scores of convicts have been sleeping virtually unguarded.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Archie Acorn Keeps on Trying

Little Archie Acorn lived in the very middle of a big oak tree which grew on the side of a hill. The leaves were so thick above him and underneath him and around him that he could not even catch a glimpse of the world outside.

Sometimes he had visitors, Betty Butterfly and Roy Robin and Bobby Bluebird. He asked them all the same question, "What is the most beautiful thing in the world outside the oak tree?"

They all answered without even stopping to think, "Why, the garden on the other side of the hill, of course."

Archie often wondered if he could ever reach the garden on the other side of the hill. He wanted to see it very much.

One day Sammy Sunbeam found a tiny opening among the leaves of the oak tree and slipped in for a little chat with Archie.

"Please, please," said Archie, "can you tell me how to get to the garden on the other side of the hill?"

"There is just one way to do it," said Sammy with a golden smile. "Keep on trying and don't ever be discouraged."

One of the oak leaves beckoned just then and Sammy skipped off.

He Wriggled and Twisted

"That's good advice," said Archie thoughtfully. "Now, let me see. The first thing is to get out of the oak tree." So he wriggled and twisted and twisted and wriggled, but he could not get out of the oak tree.

"I cannot be discouraged," he told himself. "Here comes Mr. Northeast Wind. Maybe he will help me. Oh, Mr. Wind, Mr. Wind!"

"Dear me," said Mr. Northeast Wind, who was sailing over the top of the oak tree. "Did I hear someone calling?"

He peered about among the leaves until he found Archie.

"Please, Mr. Wind, will you help me get out of the oak tree?" begged Archie.

"Of course," roared Mr. Northeast Wind. He reached over and snapped the twig to which Archie was fastened.

Archie found himself tumbling through the air. In a moment he struck the ground and went rolling downhill.

"Oh, this is the wrong way," he thought. "I ought to go up the hill, not down. I am getting farther and farther away from the beautiful garden."

At the bottom of the hill he stopped rolling, but he was so covered with leaves that he could not even see a bit of blue sky above him. He settled his little cap firmly on his smooth brown head and said to himself, "I cannot be discouraged."

After a while he heard soft footsteps about him. "Who is that?" he called.

A Winter's Nap

"Sir Scamper Squirrel," a brisk voice answered.

"Please, please, Sir Scamper, won't you take me over on the other side of the hill?" asked Archie eagerly.

"With pleasure," said Sir Scamper. He brushed aside the leaves, caught Archie up in his paws, and raced over the hill like a flash.

"Here is a nice place for you," he said. And before Archie could stop him, Sir Scamper dug a little hole in the ground, dropped Archie in, and tucked a warm brown blanket of earth over him.

"Sleep well this winter, little Archie," he called as he hurried away.

"I don't see how I am ever going to find that garden," thought Archie. "But I cannot be discouraged."

Since there was nothing else to do, he went sound asleep and when he awakened, months later, he found he could push aside the brown blanket and climb up into the sunshine.

Eagerly he rubbed his eyes and looked around. In front of him was a stone wall and behind was a grove of oak trees.

"I cannot be discouraged," said Archie.

He set to work growing and growing. One day his head popped over the top of the wall. Before him lay the loveliest sight in the world—white lilies, red roses, yellow daisies, blue larkspur, pink sweet peas, purple morning glories, and dozens of other flowers. A little fountain sent showers of sparkling drops through the air, and green vines chased each other over the stone walls.

Archie looked and looked and looked. He had found the beautiful garden at last.

Balloon Race

Tuppenny's Aunt Ruth had just bought her a shiny green balloon. Tuppenny was putting out her hand to take its long brown string from the Balloon Woman, when the wind came along and gave the balloon a pat.

"Come along," said the wind. "It's a lovely day. I'll race you!" The balloon gave a wriggle and a jump, and went dancing off with the wind down the street.

"Oh!" said Tuppenny.

"There!" said the Balloon Woman.

"Quick!" said Tuppenny's Aunt Ruth. "If we run we'll catch it."

She knew Tuppenny wanted that shiny green balloon, and there wasn't another like it in the Balloon Woman's bunch. She took Tuppenny's hand and together they ran down the street.

"Do come down, nice Green Balloon!" cried Tuppenny.

Not Just Yet

But the balloon was enjoying itself, and did not mean to be caught just yet. He danced down the street, bouncing off a lady's red sunshade, skipping up through the lime tree branches, up and up to the housetops. The wind was much quicker than the balloon and kept coming back to give it little pats.

"Hurry up! I'm winning!"

The balloon danced over the rooftops and in among the chimneys. There was a weather-vane on a high, pointed roof. He was a sailor-man, very smart in his new blue paint, with a telescope clapped to his eye.

"Ahoy!" he called to the gay balloon, in a squeaky voice. "Slipped your moorings, have you? Never mind. It's a fine day for sailing in the sky."

As the wind came dashing back to find why the balloon was not following him, the weather-vane swung round sharply.

"Sou' sou' west!" squeaked the sailor-man. "Sou' sou' west it is, sir."

But the wind was not listening.

"Come along, balloon. What about our race?"

The End of a Race

He pulled and tugged, but the balloon could not move. His long, brown string was caught in the weather-vane's hinges.

The wind whirled the vane round again.

"Nor' nor' east!" squeaked the sailor-man excitedly. "My, my, my! What changeable weather!"

Off went the wind, dashing over the housetops, but the balloon said, "Poof! I've lost all my breath. I think I'll take a rest."

It didn't notice that its string was free again, and the next moment it went sliding down the roof and bouncing off the gutter.

"We'll catch you!" said the lime trees. "Easy now!"

The balloon plumped down on their soft leaves, but only for a moment. Something was hooked in the loop at the end of the long, brown string. Something was dragging him downwards. The balloon bumped on the handle of the red silk sunshade, and underneath it was its owner, and Tuppenny, and Tuppenny's Aunt Ruth.

"I knew you wouldn't really run away," said Tuppenny.

Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

The Wilderness Cow

(Vermont 1789)

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

III

"What's this?" asks the merchant. "I do not want
sweet flag,
I never said sweet flag. No, no; sir, I vow."
And Father stands thinking of his wife and five
children
All waiting so eagerly for the new cow.

And he says, "Sir, at home my five little daughters
Are watching the window to see what I bring.
Anna is ten, she has dug like a wood-chuck,
And Mercy has worked just as hard all the spring.

"And even Rebecca, who's six, has been helping.
And Bethiah, who's five, has taken her share.
And four-year-old Martha has helped spread the
sweet flag,
And turned it and dried it—the root I have there.

"I have only an axe and a hoe to begin with,
But I've never lost heart, as I'm losing it now.
It's more than I think my courage will carry,
To go home to my girls without leading a cow."

And the merchant said, "Hum," and coughed with
emotion.
And the merchant said, "Well, now," and then
"Let me see,
I *might* find some use for a horse-load of sweet
flag,
And I've got a young cow that is small use to me."

So next evening when Martha kept watch at the
window—
It was late May and evenings were gentle and
long—
She suddenly cried out, "Look! Father is coming!"
And the five little girls ran out in a throng.

"And he's brought home a cow! Oh, Mother, how
lovely!"
"A real, real live cow, and she's ours for to keep!"
And they clapped their hands madly and danced
in a circle,
And they each had their milk ere they fell fast
asleep.

And the trees of the forest whispered together
Saying, "Five little girls, and they're all happy
now.
We are the Wilderness, stern and indifferent,
But we *had* to let five little girls have their cow."

(The End)

Who Waked the Sun?

Once upon a time there was a hen who said to herself, "I'll make a nest in the corner of the hay loft. It will be snug and warm in there to raise a family. Soon six fluffy, yellow little chicks came from their shells.

All the hen's little chicks were good little chicks except Cocky Chick. He was very naughty. When his mother told him to stay abed early in the morning, he would get up before the sun and wake his sisters.

One morning Cocky Chick opened his black, beady eyes, very, very early. "My! How dark it is," cried he shivering. "I do wish the sun would wake up."

Just then Cocky Chick felt a little tickle far down in his throat. He opened his mouth wide and out came the funniest little noise you ever did hear. It sounded like "Cock-a- Cock-a- Cock." He tried it again and again taking great care not to wake up the rest of the family.

"My!" thought he, "I do believe this is a most unusual thing." He stood on tiptoe and peered about him as he called, "Cock-a-cock-a-" again and again. Yes! there was the sun just waking up. The golden sunbeams came slanting across the barnyard.

A Proud Chicken

"Ah!" exclaimed Cocky Chick as if he had discovered a secret and a secret it was. Right then and there he decided he would not tell his sisters about it.

All that day Cocky Chick was so proud, he strutted up and down the walk with his feathers puffed out on his chest until his mother grew quite weary with his strutting and scolded, "Cocky Chick, will you stop walking up and down before my eyes as if you were mightier than the rest of the chicks in the barnyard."

"Mighty I am!" boasted Cocky Chick proudly.

"Dear me, dear me!" said his Mother sadly. "Whatever shall I do with him?"

Now Cocky Chick's sisters whispered to one another as they stood about listening to their mother scolding. They were anxious to know why their brother strutted up and down the walk so proudly.

For a long time there was not a sound but the pitter-patter of Cocky Chick's tiny feet strutting up and down the walk. At last his sisters asked, "Why are you so proud, brother?"

The Secret Was Out

Cocky Chick shook his head and looked prouder than ever. This was too much for his sisters to bear, so they looked at each other and shook their heads.

"Come," said one little chick. They formed a circle about Cocky Chick and teased and teased him.

"I have a secret and I will not tell," said Cocky Chick.

"Oh! yes you will," cried all the other little chicks. "Or we will not let you go." They held him tighter and tighter in their circle.

Cocky Chick tried and tried to get free, but try as he would he could not break the circle. At last he cried out. "I'll tell, I'll tell—I waked the sun this morning." He strutted about puffing out his feathers.

"Oh! Oh! you waked the sun," they scoffed.

"All right," said Cocky Chick. "Watch tomorrow morning and see for yourself."

That night the little chicks could not sleep, so eager were they for morning to come. Just before daybreak Cocky Chick stood up on his feet and raising his head he sang out gaily, "Cock-a-doodle-do—cock-a-doodle-do."

Then the sun lifted up its face. All the barnyard folks came running to see what all the noise was about.

"Cock-a-doodle-do," called Cocky Chick louder and louder until the big round sun came up brighter and brighter and the whole world was covered with golden sunshine.

"See, I waked the sun," boasted Cocky Chick strutting about.

"So you did, so you did," cried all the barnyard animals. And to this day we hear the cock crowing, "Cock-a-doodle-do," early in the morning. He is calling to the sun to get up.

Peti Sleeps 'in Hungarian'

Hungarian is a language with such strange sounds, to anyone who does not speak it, that the Magyars, as the people of Hungary are called, find it necessary to learn the languages of their foreign friends in order that they may understand one another.

It is quite usual for a Hungarian child to speak two or three different languages besides his own. One of the first things he is taught at school is to decline verbs in French, English, German, and Italian, after which he may study as many of these languages as he may choose. Some parents are so anxious for their children to speak foreign languages well that they get nurses from other countries who talk to them in their own tongue from the time they are babies.

This is what happened to little Peter—Peti, as he calls himself—who began to learn German from his nurse when he was only two years old. On the day of Fraulein's arrival, he looked at her with wide open eyes when she tried to make him understand what she said, and got him to repeat after her strange words that to him did not mean anything.

On being put to bed at the end of that very trying day, after having been told to say "Gute Nacht" (good night), he could bear no more and began to cry bitterly. Fraulein could not comfort him, so Mummy had to be called. Then, Peti explained that he would be a good boy if he could only "sleep in Hungarian" because his eyes wouldn't shut "in German."

Boats at Sundown

Down in the harbor,
One by one,
Boats come home
With the evening sun.
While through the soft dusk
Their colored sails gleam
Like something remembered
Out of a dream.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Answers to Checkers

First word: Latches. Words made from it, with changes of letters: Satchel, Halters, Shelter, Freshet, Ferrets, Rafters, Craters, Creator, Caterer, Treacle.

To a Grasshopper

Jumpety-jump
And off you go!
Liviest fellow
I ever did know.
Oh, please, won't you tell
How you hop so high,
and what makes you bounce
Almost to the sky?

A kick of the legs
And off you spring
Clear over some daisies
Like a bird on the wing,
Rest by a clover
One second and then—
Jumpety-jump!
You bounce off again.

Oh, where are you now,
Little meadowy friend?
Of your busy travels
Is there never an end?
Do you ever repose
'neath the shade of a flower,
And like other creatures
Relax for an hour?

MARY C. REYNOLDS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Stream That Thought Better of It

"To think of it!" splashed the stream crossly. "I've been here since the oldest person's greatest grandfather was a small boy, and now they want to stop me up and turn me into a lake!"

He gave a very big curl.

"What the river would do without me I just can't say," he went on, "and certainly the sea would miss my help when it has to take large ships around the world."

He got crosser and crosser.

"Well, they can stop me up during the day if they like," he said, "but as soon as they have gone I'll work and work till I get back to my proper place. And I'll go on doing that night after night, week after week, and month after month, until they see that I really mean it!"

He felt better then, and ran along without splashing so much.

Very soon, men came to stop up the stream, so that he should be made in a beautiful lake by the roadside, where trees could bend over and look at themselves. He knew he must be good while they were busy, but when evening came and the men had gone home, he made a hole for himself in the new wall of stones, and worked his way out.

So in the morning there he was, bubbling along in his old tracks.

The next day he was stopped up again, and the next evening he got out once more, and so it went on for some time. And when the men said, "We'll leave him for a bit," the stream laughed, and thought how very clever he was.

Then one day two children came to sit on the bank above him, and because he was very fond of children he listened to what they were saying.

"It's sad they're having to give up the idea of making the stream into a lake," said the boy. "It would have been so nice to wade in when school was over."

"They can wade in me now," thought the stream, "so I don't mind about that."

"Yes," agreed the girl, "teacher says it's costing so much money because the stream will work its way back again. I was going to learn to swim in the new lake, too."

At that there was a catch in the stream's flow. He didn't like to upset children.

The boy and the girl went on saying how sorry they were about the stream that would not become a lake, and when they had gone many others stopped and said the same thing. It almost seemed as if they meant the little stream to hear and be sorry.

When, at last, he was left alone, he ran rather more slowly, and made fewer jumps, and rushes, and twinkles.

"I don't mind so much about the grown-ups," he whispered, "but I like children, and it seems wrong to make them sorry."

And then another thought came to him.

"Perhaps the river won't mind," he said. "She may be able to find other streams to carry her along to the sea, and if the big ships sailing around the world heard about it, I dare say they'd use a little less water."

In the end he said, "Well, next time they make me into a lake, I'll stop there!"

So, a few days later, when the men came once more, the stream went with them, as good as gold. They thought it was their own cleverness that had turned him into a lake, and that made him twinkle all the more happily.

"They'll never know that it was really the children who did it," he whispered. "What fun!"

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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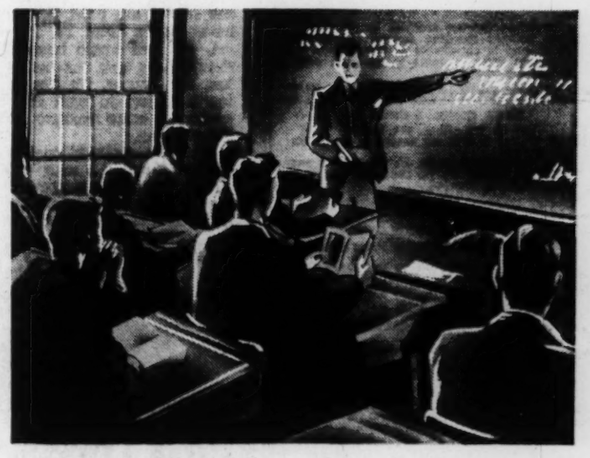

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SELECT A MONITOR ADVERTISED SCHOOL

The Home Forum

Four Parfit Gentil Knights

OF all the famous paladins whose names emblazon the scrolls of chivalric romance, there are only two who ever seem to me to be not only of heroic stature, but at the same time to emerge from the story as convincing human beings. On the other hand, among the historical figures of chivalry that Froissart has celebrated, there is only one that I would choose as reaching the complete ideal of a knight-errant. There is a fourth personage, who may have existed, but whom, on the strength of the fictitious account of him, I would certainly add to my band of live as well as true knights.

* * *

IN THE FIRST category there is, of course, Don Quixote. It matters not that chivalry was long past its noon when he laid his lance in rest, and that the giants and paynims against whom he did his devoir lurked in the shadows of ridicule. There is the Launcelot of Malory who, almost alone among the gallant company of the Round Table, claims the affection and interest due to a genuine character. Even Malory's prose cannot move the imagination greatly on behalf of the others. They come and go upon their monotonous adventures, little more than phantoms, who might well declare:

"With a Knight of ghosts and shadows,
"I summoned am to Tourney:
"Ten leagues beyond
"The wide world' end;
"Methinks it is no journey."

But Launcelot is made of more solid stuff: if he encounters and overthrows monsters, magicians, knights, and the full range of conventional opposition, he stands up, though in a different way to Quixote, to the far sterner enemy of ridicule. He is not afraid to mount upon a wood cart to rescue his queen, while the carter drives "a great wallop"; nor to suffer a nickname in consequence. Moreover, he will even own to little weaknesses, a fact that, in the circumstances, instantly engages our sympathy. For example, there is the occasion of his meeting with the damsel whose falcon is caught in the branches of a tall tree. She begs his assistance; and he consents to help her—but how delightful is the reluctance in his voice: "Well, fair lady, since that ye know my name, and require me of knighthood to help you, I will do what I may to get your hawk, and yet truly I am an ill climber, and the tree is passing high, and few boughs to help me withal!"

The man, as revealed to us, is indeed not unworthy of that magnificent eulogy by Sir Ector, which closes with the words: ". . . thou were the kindest man that ever strake with sword; and thou were the goodliest person that ever came among press of knights; and thou was the meekest man and the gentlest that ever ate in hall among ladies; and thou were the sternest knight to thy mortal foe that ever put spear in the rest."

* * *

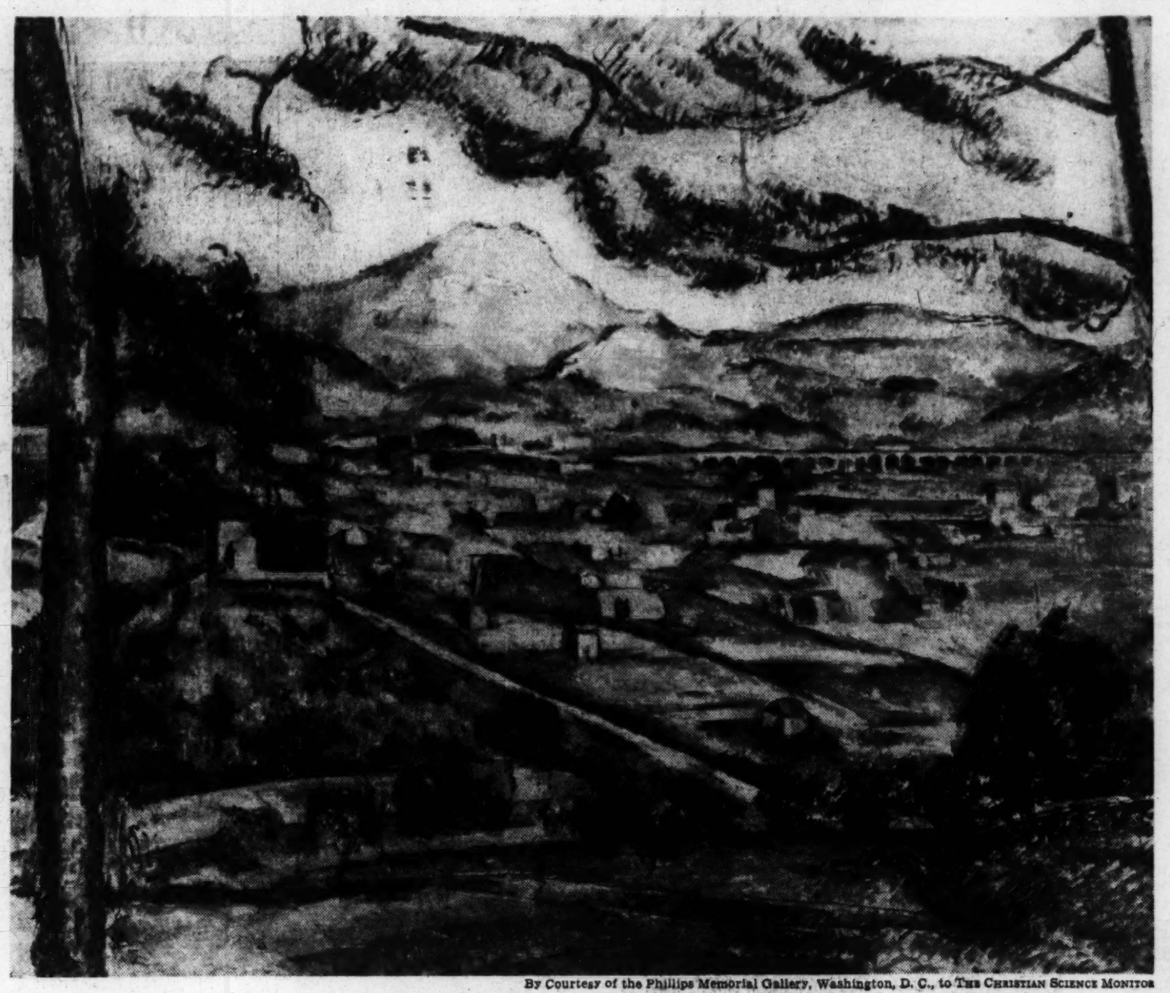
FROISSART'S FAVORITE WAS perhaps the Black Prince, but there are stains upon the latter's escutcheon; and though one cannot deny the hardihood, the courage, the nobility and the wisdom of Sir John Chandos, yet he has a touch of the seasoned veteran in him, a strategical eye to the odds, that stops him a little short of the reckless heroism of the paladin. It is, I think, Sir Walter Manny who strikes the correct note. Watch him at the siege of Hennebont, where he issues out with a small band to destroy the catapults of the besiegers. The object is attained, and the raiders are retreating without molestation to the town; but suddenly a vast host of the enemy is seen, swarming in their wake, and the sight is altogether too much for Sir Walter: "Let me never be beloved with my lady, without I have a course with one of these followers,"—and in an instant he has spurred back. Chandos would have muttered a criticism in his beard, one feels. In addition, Sir Walter has in an overwhelming degree that respect for his order, which leads him to put the traditional, perfect trust in the word of his peer, enemy or not. He perils his life without hesitation on the safe conduct obtained as ransom from a captive knight, and rides across all hostile France, attended by no more than twenty men. He lands, as one had feared, in a dungeon; but, fortunately, influence is brought to bear, he is eventually released, and dines with the French king as a fitting end to his adventure.

* * *

FOR THE FOURTH member of my company—well, I have just read for the first time the Song of Roland: but it is Oliver, rather than Roland, that I would select. He, like Launcelot, is the converse of Sir Walter's case, and among all these superhuman figures exhibits some natural human emotions. On the morning of Roncesvalles, for example, when he and Roland have been left behind with the rearguard, Oliver climbs a hill to survey the enemy. "There are so many that he does not know their number. He has great dismay in himself and comes down from the hill as fast as he can." And he says to Roland: "I have seen the pagans. No man on earth ever saw more . . . Roland my companion, blow the olifant. Charles will hear it, and he will make the army turn back." It is sound commonsense, and immediately lends a touch of verisimilitude both to Oliver and the story. Roland, in spite of continued protests from his companion, of course refuses to call for help; and then, when the battle is about to be lost, he decides that he will—and this time Oliver is against it. He cannot resist saying, to begin with: "I told you so." For "prudent soldiering is not folly . . . For your lightness the french are dead, and Charles will never have service from us. If you had believed me, my lord would have been here and we should have won the battle." As it is, all is lost save honor, Charles is bound to arrive too late, and to send for him would be to detract in some measure from the glory they are winning.

It is a character at once understandable and heroic: there is a man with whom we have something in common beneath this tremendous figure—after all, he could not know that the faint echo of Roland's horn would carry down the centuries, and be the means of preserving, for most of us, the memory of Roncesvalles.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD



By Courtesy of the Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MONT ST. VICTOIRE": *A Painting by Paul Cézanne*

ONE of the most superb canvases in the collection of the Phillips Memorial Gallery, this landscape of Mont St. Victoire shows the French master at his best. Seen in the original, it reveals his spare brushwork, his devotion to well-planned design, his ability to produce the illusion of a concrete world in a few calculated strokes. We have the feeling that the artist rises above his method; none of the technical awkwardnesses or idiosyncrasies are apparent in the landscape. After seeing it, we realize that those who have imitated Cézanne have not sought to emulate his superlative traits, but rather have acquired oddities in technique which he dropped in moments when he was most in control of the medium. Seen among pictures of other modern masters, we observe that Cézanne was not, as he maintained, the primitive of the method he employed, but that he had carried it to its height.

He Says Exchange Is No Robbery

PERHAPS it is because we are so utterly unlike the Hungarians that they like us so much. At any rate, the affection—or perhaps it would be better to say, reverence—in which Britain, and all things British, are held by so many Hungarians is almost embarrassing. I find myself perpetually trying to live up to their ideal of what a Briton should be, and am only too well aware that often I must fall far short of it.

I know a Hungarian baron who has paid his subscription for the principal British newspapers and magazines twenty years ahead because he is afraid that one day the last remains of his fortune may have vanished, and he wants to be sure that this, his chief pleasure, will not be denied him.

Another Hungarian called to see me when I was unpacking my suitcase. A bundle of ties fell out. "Please," he said, "may I see them?"

"Of course."

He examined the ties gravely, tenderly, as though they were a work of art. "English!" he murmured.

"Do you like them?"

"*Like* them? They are English!"

"Well, do take one—there are plenty." His eyes lit up. "You don't mean—but no—it is impossible!" Then suddenly he tore off his own tie, which was much better and newer than any of mine, and thrust it into my hand. "Exchange no robbery!" he cried. The tie he chose was old and cheap, but it was English, and it made him as happy as a schoolboy.—BEVERLEY NICHOLS, in "Europe in 1938," edited by EUGENE FODOR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

As Camels Come to Water

WE STAYED several days in Zenobia's ruined capital. One afternoon we drove out to visit some royal tombs we had heard and read about. They lie out in the open desert and contain interesting specimens of the late Hellenistic art. On our way there we passed several herds of camels headed for Palmyra. After we had examined the tombs, we unpacked our tea basket on the steps of a marble mausoleum which commanded a wide view of the surrounding country. As we sat there sipping our tea, discussing the merits of Palmyrene art, we became aware of more and yet more camels coming from everywhere out of the desert, converging towards Palmyra in orderly single files, thousands and thousands of them. I had not supposed there were so many camels in all Asia Minor. Each herd consists of about forty camels and has one man in charge of it who rides or lies on the back of the last in the procession and controls the herd with his voice. . . .

We learned from our dragoman that twice a year, in spring and autumn, all the camels in that part of Syria pass through Palmyra to water there on the way to and from their summer pastures. They all move at the same time, and this was the day for them to break their journey and slake their long thirst. Some 80,000 would have drunk at the pool before morning. After hearing this we decided to put up our tea-things and get to the watering place as soon as possible, for the day was far spent.

The sun was about to set when we reached the pool and its slanting rays threw vivid splashes of color on the fantastic scene. The pool was surrounded by innumerable camels, all thirsty, all waiting their turn, all unimaginably orderly. There is an ineluctable law of precedence to which they conform as if they were at a diplomatic dinner. Each herd has part of the pool to itself until its every member has drunk his fill. After they have had their noses in the water for some time, the camel herd begins to call them by name, but they do not lift their heads before they have had all they want; that is understood between them. Then, and not till then, they gather round their herd and quietly move away to make room for the next group, which has been waiting without the slightest show of impatience. It is the immemorial discipline of the desert, evolved through the ages by the interdependence of man and beast, with a grace of solemn courtesy thrown in to surprise us who are unfamiliar with desert ways. We were captivated by the scene, which might have taken place in the days of the Pharaohs, and stayed on till it grew too dark to see any but the nearest camels, when we reluctantly went back to our hotel. All through the night we could hear the herdsmen calling to their flocks, gathering them to start in the coolness of the starlight and dawn for the long way they had to go before reaching their summer pastures. The last of them did not leave the oasis until the sun was high in the east.—From "Autumn in the Valley," by MARGARET CHANLER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Truth Shall Endure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people today are distressed over conditions in the world, particularly in regard to the apparent threat to Christianity and the progress of religion generally, manifested in the growth of materialism, atheism, and paganism; and they entertain much fear and doubt as to the ultimate outcome. They see materialism and force riding roughshod over justice and right. They see fear and self-interest deadening moral sense and right reasoning, and permitting evil to accomplish its purposes. But the supposititious forces of evil cannot prevail against the might of God, good; and the seeming danger with which humanity is faced may be the means of awakening the thoughts of men, turning them again to the things of Spirit.

Already there are signs of such an awakening in the attitude of the press toward religious matters; in the increased activity of the churches; in intelligent radio broadcasts, and in other ways. But the need is not for more churches, sects, and societies, but for the practical Christianity of the beloved Master, Christ Jesus, in which love for God and one's neighbor is the animating and controlling motive of daily living.

In spite of the seeming activity of materialism, the spiritual fact remains that Truth still is and must continue to be ever present, operative, and effective. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 24:35), "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." They have not, and they will not. Paganism and materialism carry within themselves the seeds of their own destruction, for they are built upon the shifting sands of mortal belief and self-will. Lacking divine basis and support, they have no real foundation upon which to build. Paul declared (I Corinthians 3:11), "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

All erroneous doctrines and beliefs, all oppression, pride, selfishness, and lust for power will eventually vanish into nothingness—"dust to dust." No matter how loudly and blatantly error may vaunt itself, it must inevitably fall, for the simple and sufficient reason that God is not its author. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581), "The higher false knowledge builds on the basis of evidence obtained from the five corporeal senses, the more confusion ensues, and the more certain is the downfall of its structure." Christian Science teaches that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, the only cause and creator of all that really exists; that God is divine Principle, or Love. Divine Principle governs and controls the real spiritual universe in perfect order and harmony.

Christ Jesus persistently taught that the only road to genuine success is through understanding God and serving Him. And he showed us the way to accomplish this. He declared that the first and great commandment or law which men ought to obey is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind;" and the second commandment he gave as "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" (Matthew 22:37, 39). Had this pure Christianity been universally practiced, and genuine love for God and man been made the rule for daily living, what a different world this would be!

When every man's concern is for the welfare of his fellows rather than for self, then discord, selfishness, fear, greed, hate, and resentment will find no place in the thoughts of men. Then nations will co-operate and work together in peace and harmony for the good of all, in justice, honesty, and mutual helpfulness.

Such procedure would necessitate putting into practice the Golden Rule in the affairs of men and nations. This is the real need of the hour, and Christian Science shows clearly how it may be done. The opportunity for all to understand and demonstrate this truth is here now. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 224), "A higher and more practical Christianity, demonstrating justice and meeting the needs of mortals in sickness and in health, stands at the door of this age, knocking for admission." Then she asks the pertinent question, "Will you open or close the door upon this angel visitant, who cometh in the quiet of meekness, as he came of old to the patriarch at noonday?" The way of salvation from the turmoil and stress of world conditions is within the reach of every progressive individual.

Many thousands of earnest students have found that Christian Science is indeed an angel visitant, having experienced surcease from suffering, fear, and discord through its teachings. They stand firmly today, facing world problems unafraid, because they have learned and proved to some extent, the ever-presence and power of God, divine Love, to support, sustain, and direct. They have learned to know and acknowledge God as omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient Truth, Life, and Love. Error can never overthrow omnipotent Truth, but on the contrary, Truth must and will destroy all error. Truth will endure. "The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea" (Psalms 93:4).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Az Igazság Örökké Megmarad

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

SOKAN aggódnak ma a világ állapotán, különösen azon a látszólagos veszélyen, mely a keresztyénséget és általában a vallások haladását fenyegetve az anyagiasság, az istentagadás és a pogányság elterjedésében jut ma kifejezésre, és ezek az emberek félelemmel és kétséggel néznek a végső fejleményeknek elébe. Látják hogyan tiporja el az anyagiasság és a nyers erő az igazságot és a jogot. Látják hogyan dermeszti meg a félelem és az önérdek az erkölcsi érzést és a helyes gondolkozást és engedi meg a gonosz szándékának beteljesülését. De a gonosznak csak feltételben élő ereje nem tud az Isten, a jó, hatalmasságának ellenállni; és épen az a látszólagos veszély, mely az emberiséget fenyegeti, szolgálhat arra, hogy az emberiség gondolkozását felébressze s ez által öket a Szellem dolgainak ujonnani megfontolására késztesse.

Az ilyen ébredésnek máris láthatók a jelei a sajtónak vallásos ügyekben való magatartásában; a templomok élénkebb működésében; az intelligens rádió programmokban, és egyéb dolgokban. De nem több templomra, szektára és társaságra, hanem szeretett Mesterünk, Jézus Krisztusnak praktikus keresztyénségére van szükség, melyben az Isten és a felebarátunk iránti szeretet képezi a mindennapi élet lelkesítő és kormányozó motívumát.

Az anyagiság látszólagos tevékenységének dacára a szellemi tény az, hogy az Igazság mégis mindég örökké jelen van, folytonosan működik és hatásos, és örökké az is marad. Jézus Krisztus ezt mondta (Máté 24:35): „Az ég és a föld elmúlnak, de az én beszédeim semmiképen el nem múlnak." Nem múltak el és nem is fognak elmúlni. A pogányság és az istentagadás önmagukban hordozzák saját elpusztulásuknak magvát, mert a halandó hiedelem és az önakarat futóhomokjára vannak építve. Mert nincs isteni alapjuk és támaszuk, nincs igazi alapjuk, melyre építhetnének. Pál Apostol kijelentette (I Kor. 3:11): „Mert más fundamentomot senki nem vethet azon kívül, a mely vettetett, mely a Jézus Kristus."

Minden téves tan és hiedelem, minden elnyomás, büszkeség, önzés és hatalom utáni vágy előbb-utóbb el fog tűnni a saját maga semmiségében—„por a porhoz." Akármilyen hangosan és zajosan pöffeszkedik is a tévedés, elkerülhetetlenül el fog bukni, azon egyszerű és elegendő ok miatt, mert nem az Isten a szerzője. Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) Felfedezője és Alapítója ezt írja "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 581-ik oldalán: „Minél magasabbra épít a hamis tudás az öt testi érzéktől kapott tanuság alapján, annál nagyobb lesz a zürzavar és annál biztosabb az épületének összeomlása." A Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy az Isten, a Szellem, az Minden-mindenben, az egyetlen oka és teremtője mindennek, ami tényleg létezik; hogy az Isten isteni Alapelv, vagy Szeretet. Az isteni Alapelv tökéletes rendben és harmóniában kormányozza és szabályozza a valódi szellemi világegyetemet.

Jézus Krisztus nagy kitartással tanította hogy igazi siker csak Isten megértése és szolgálása útján érhető el. És meg is mutatta nekünk, hogyan lehet azt megtenni. Kijelentette, hogy az első nagy parancsolat, vagy törvény, melynek az emberek engedelmességgel tartoznak, „Szeresd az Urat, a te Istenedet teljes szivedből, teljes lelkedből és teljes elméből;" és a második parancsolat „Szeresd felebarátodat, mint magadat" (Máté 22:37, 39). Ha az emberiség ezt az eredeti keresztyénséget általánosan élte volna, és az Isten és az ember iránti igazi szeretet lett volna a mindennapi élet szabálya, mennyire másféle világot élnénk most!

Mikor minden embernek elsősorban a felebarátjának a jóléte, inkább mint az önmagáé, fog szívén feküdni, akkor az inharmónia, az önzés, a félelem, a kapzsiság, a gyűlölet és a boszúság nem fog az emberiség gondolkozásában helyet találni. Akkor a nemzetek igazsággal, becsülettel és egymásnak kölcsönösen segítve fognak mindenki javára összeműködni és egymással dolgozni.

Az ilyen procedúra csakis az Arany Szabálynak az emberek és a nemzetek ügyeiben való alkalmazásával jöhet létre. Erre van most a legnagyobb szükség és a Krisztusi Tudomány világosan megmutatja, hogyan lehet ezt elérni. Mindenkinek van most alkalma arra, hogy ezt az igazságot megérthesse és bebizonyíthassa. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja (Science and Health 224-ik oldal): „Egy magasabb és praktikusabb keresztyénség, mely igazságot bizonyít be s mely kielégíti a halandók szükségleteit betegségben és egészségben, áll e kor kapujában, s bebocsátásért kopog." És ezt az ideillő kérdést adja hozzá: „Kinyitod-e, vagy bezárod-e az ajtót ezen angyali látogató előtt, ki az alázatosság nyugodtságában jön, ahogy a pátriárkához jött az ősidőben déli pihenésekor?" A világ bajainak zürzavarától és aggodalmaitól való megmenekülés módja minden haladni óhajtó egyén rendelkezésére áll.

Sok ezernyi komoly tanuló győződött meg arról, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány tényleg egy angyali látogató, mert tanításai által mindenféle szenvedéstől, félelemtől és inharmóniától szabadultak meg. Ezek szilárdan állanak ma, a világ problémáinak félelem nélkül nézve elébe, mert megtanulták és bizonyos mértékben be is bizonyították Istennek, az isteni Szeretetnek örök jelenlétét és támogató, fenntartó, irányító hatalmát. Tanulmányaik által megértették és elismerik, hogy Isten mindenható, mindég jelenlévő és mindentudó Igazság, Élet, és Szeretet. Tévedés soha sem győzheti le a mindenható Igazságot, hanem ellenkezőleg, az Igazságnak el kell pusztítani és el is fog pusztítani minden tévedést. Az Igazság örökké megmarad. „A nagy vizek zúgásainál, a tengernek felséges morajlásánál felségesebb az Úr a magasságban" (Zsolt. 93:4).

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. kuld felvilagositast.

Manhattan Silver

MORNING has filled the bay with silver.
Silver brightens the salty ports
Of ocean liner and drab tramp steamer.
A silvered tugboat smokes and snorts

Nosing a freighter in to anchor
Under a silvered granite hill.
The long bridge arches from mist to sunlight;
The silvered highways flood and fill.

CHARLES MALAM

Reaching the Heights in Poetry

SIMPLICITY and conciseness are never-failing characteristics of the style of a sublime writer. He rests on the majesty of his sentiments, not on the pomp of his expressions. The main secret of being sublime is, to say great things in few and in plain words: for every superfluous decoration degrades a sublime idea. The mind rises and swells, when a lofty description or sentiment is presented to it in its native form. But no sooner does the poet attempt to spread out this sentiment or description, and to deck it round and round with glittering ornaments, than the mind begins to fall from its high elevation; the transport is over; the beautiful may remain, but the sublime is gone.—HUGH BLAIR, in "A Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian, the Son of Fingal" from the Preface to "The Poems of Ossian," translated by James Macpherson.

Alley

AN ALLEY is a shy thing
That people hurry by—
It hasn't many grass plots,
And scarcely any sky;

But starlight finds it now and then,
And when the city rests,
The timid eyes of alley birds
Peer out from shabby nests—

And marvel that their alley,
So diffident and plain,
Has wound about its dusty throat
A slender moonstone chain!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1938 ☆☆ R

Hurley Calls Conference On Relief Issue

A. F. of L. Leader Invited to Meet Governor and Legislative Heads

Result of Threat

March on Statehouse by Union Chiefs Had Been Proposed by Gatelee

A conference of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Republican leaders of the Legislature, and John F. Gatelee, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, has been called for 1 p. m. tomorrow by Governor Hurley as a result of the labor leader's threat to stage a "march on the Statehouse."

The conference was announced this afternoon by Paul C. Ryan, Secretary to the Governor, after statements of welcome to the labor delegation to discuss the prolonged battle over unemployment relief had been issued by both Mr. Hurley and Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House.

Mr. Ryan stated simply that the conference would be "to discuss unemployment relief," but it was assumed the subject of a march of labor leaders to Beacon Hill would also come up for discussion. Indication that legislative leaders would attend the meeting was given when Senator Samuel H. Wragg, President of the Senate, accepted the Governor's invitation.

Cahill Invited

A telegraphic invitation also was sent to Speaker Cahill.

Earlier, the Governor had said, "I agree with Mr. Gatelee," referring to his denunciation of the members of the Legislature in an open letter to Beacon Hill officials. Speaker Cahill had replied that the criticism should more appropriately be aimed at the Governor.

Not only Mr. Cahill, but other legislators quickly replied to the Labor Federation head. Representative Phillip G. Bowker, (R) Brookline, said he suspected the Gatelee letter was conceived at one of several conferences held late last week between the Governor and James J. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor, and former president of the Labor Federation.

Mr. Bowker also charged that Mr. Gatelee is "under heavy obligation to the Governor because Mr. Gatelee's son has been placed in a lucrative position in the Springfield office of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, and a mere nod from the Governor is an order to Gatelee Senior."

Hedges Said

Regarding the Gatelee statement, Representative Charles W. Hedges (R.) of Quincy said:

"The rank and file members of the Legislature, both Republicans and Democrats alike, cognizant of the real unemployment problem, are sincerely desirous of doing everything possible to alleviate unemployment.

"The lack of action is not due to lack of desire on the part of the rank and file members of the Legislature. It is due entirely to the fact that leaders in both parties, from the Governor down, are all so concerned with personal ambition in the coming election that co-operative effort is apparently impossible.

"I would suggest that there be appointed by the party leaders in each branch of the Legislature a committee of rank and file members. Then let this group get together in a real co-operative effort. Let them give the Federation of Labor, or any other interested persons a real opportunity to present concrete suggestions. Then let us enact a real constructive and reasonable program and send this legislation to the Governor."

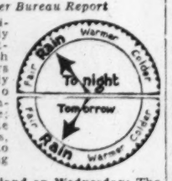
Proposed by Gatelee

The march was proposed by Mr. Gatelee in his open letter. Replying to this letter today, Speaker Cahill declared responsibility for the delayed prorogation falls on Mr. Hur-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy and threatening weather with occasional showers tonight, possibly continuing into Tuesday; slight temperature change; gentle to moderate southerly winds, probably shifting to northerly during Tuesday.

Central New England on Wednesday: The indications are for fair and normally mild weather.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and probably in the south portion Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southerly winds, probably becoming northerly Tuesday, and overcast weather with showers tonight and Tuesday.

Weather outlook for the period July 18, to July 23, inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional showers probable first half of the week, generally fair latter half of the week. Temperature above normal first half of week, cooler middle of the week, slightly warmer at the end.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	88	Minneapolis	64	86
Bermuda	82	78	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	66	76	New York	74	88
Denver	58	70	Norfolk	78	92
Helena	60		Philadelphia	76	90
Kansas City	68	76	St. Louis	68	76
Los Angeles	64	82	San Francisco	56	64
Miami	82	88	Washington	76	92

A—7:30 a. m., July 18.
B—Maximum, July 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:03 p. m., height, 9.2 feet.
Tuesday, 6:20 a. m., height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:47 p. m.

Forty New Industries Reported in Boston Area

In Boston Today

40 New Plants In Boston Area

Forty new manufacturing companies in Metropolitan Boston began business and 50 firms enlarged or expanded their plants, during the first six months of this year, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Compared with the same period a year ago, this shows three fewer new companies, but 14 more expansions, providing employment for more than 800 persons this year.

Tonnage Tax Brings $136,818

Boston's far-reaching commerce that links this historic old port with all parts of the world, brought $136,818 into the Treasury of the United States in the form of the tonnage tax during the fiscal year ending June 30, a drop of only $10,000 from the amount collected the previous year, a report issued by Joseph McGrath, collector of customs disclosed today.

The tonnage tax is assessed against the vessels engaged in foreign trade and was originally applied in the early days of the nation to raise money for establishment of lighthouses and aides to navigation.

Based on the size of the vessel, the tax was applied against 813 vessels in the fiscal year just ended—boats that came from all the commonly known foreign ports and from the Belgian Congo, Cameroons, Gold Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Tunisia, Borneo, British Malay, Celebes, China, Palestine, and Syria.

British ships paid the largest tax last year—$66,292, with American boats contributing $31,886. The smallest tax was paid by ships flying the flag of Honduras, $36. Japanese ships paid $483; Italian, $3,760, and German $7,168.

A year ago, the tax collections amounted to $146,866, of which British ships paid $72,642, American ships, $34,503 and a Portugese ship $7.

Boston-New York Air Rates Reduced

A new reduction in one-way and round-trip fares on American Airlines between Boston and New York, effective July 20, was announced today by W. Nelson Bump, district sales manager of the Airlines company.

This reduction marks the sixth decrease in fares since the inauguration of aerial schedules between the two cities. The new rate will be $11.95 one way and $21.50 round trip, as compared to the 1929 one-way fare of $34.85.

Charles A. Rheinstrom, Vice-President in charge of sales of American Airlines, in commenting on the new rates stated: "Two years ago, when the American Airlines placed Douglas 'Flagship' Clubplanes in service on the New England run between Boston and Newark, we were confident of quick acceptance by the traveling public. That faith has been justified. During those 24 months the passenger patronage has continued to increase steadily until American Airlines feels justified in passing on to their patrons the benefits of this increase in revenue in the form of passenger fare reductions."

Besides being a benefit to patrons flying between Boston, Providence, Hartford to New York City, the new reductions also will be applicable to passengers using American Airlines to leading cities throughout the United States.

Fog Blanket Delays Shipping

Fog, which intermittently has blanketed the New England coast for the past three days, today played further pranks with shipping, delaying one big passenger liner several hours, while other vessels, escaping entirely from the fog's grip, came through on schedule.

The Cunard White Star's Scythia, due early this morning from Liverpool, Belfast, and Greenock with 261 passengers was delayed before reaching the East Boston terminal this afternoon, landing 65 passengers and considerable cargo.

However, the steamer Boston, which came from New York and the Saint John from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, both of the Eastern Steamship Lines fleet, arrived here today practically on time. The Canadian National Steamships' liner Lady Nelson tied up at Commonweath Pier this morning having arrived in the lower harbor last night as scheduled. Aboard were 122 passengers of whom 94 landed at Boston, including Miss Mary A. Feistal of Medway, daughter of Harold J. Feistel, manager of the Boston office of the Italian Line.

A 409-ton passenger steamer, Pemaquid, owned by the Sound Steamship Co. of New York, carrying 30 passengers and a crew of 15 which ran ashore during the night on Block Island was floated today with assistance of Coast Guard patrol boats Active and Argo. The passengers were taken off last night and were landed at the Block Island Coast Guard Station.

Radio reports from the American Export Lines Excalibur, on the way to Boston from the Mediterranean with 63 passengers, indicate the vessel will reach the Army Base tomorrow morning on schedule.

Sullivan to Quit Utilities Office

J. Burke Sullivan, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, will resign that post about Sept 1, Gov. Charles F. Hurley revealed last night.

He will become second assistant attorney general at $6,000 a year, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Sullivan was appointed to the commission and named Chairman by Governor Hurley on Dec. 1, 1937. Prior to this appointment Mr. Sullivan served as chairman of the State Appellate Tax Board, a position to which the Governor appointed him on Feb. 3, 1937, after the Legislature passed an act reorganizing the old State Board of Tax Appeals into the State Appellate Tax Board. The latter position pays $7,500 a year, while the utility post carries an $8,000 annual salary.

Kennebunkport Goes to Angling As Tuna Appear

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, July 18 (AP)—Schools of tuna fish cavorted in unprecedented numbers off the coast here today and threw this ordinarily placid little fishing town into unusual activity.

The oldest and most conservative fishermen agreed that the numbers and size of the leaping horse mackerel surpassed anything "ever seen or dreamed of" here.

"There are tens of thousands of them," one fisherman said, "and many of them weigh from 800 to 900 pounds each."

Whales also appeared along with the tuna, which started running off here two weeks ago. Several tuna weighing 150 pounds and more were hauled in with rods.

Upturn in Maine Textiles Breaks Unemployment Bog

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 18—Encouraging industrial news of sudden and unexpected improvement in the textile mills and shoe factories of Lewiston and Auburn brought cheer to officials and workers alike.

News that orders recently assured to the textile mills had enabled the return of 1,000 workers and that the shoe industry appears headed for an excellent fall run served to dispell depression on the Maine industrial front the past several months.

From the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission, also, came information indicating a sharp increase in employment in the Augusta vicinity, but a less marked improvement in general business conditions throughout the State. The number of persons receiving total unemployment benefits dropped to 8,000, and new claims filed with the Commission were reported to have decreased substantially. They had averaged 1,000 a week for some period. Up to July 2 from Jan. 22 the Commission had paid $2,694,000 in benefits, the payments averaging $8 a week.

At Lewiston, a textile center, officials of seven mills joined in predicting rising business which may mean the return of 3,000 workers within two months and gives hopes of steady employment running over a considerable period. In Auburn, where a year ago shoe factories were nearing the end of a general strike called by the United Shoe Workers of America of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the business revival appeared in the formative stage. Cutting rooms in most factories were reported busy and officials indicated a general increase in employment would follow once shoes were "on the floor."

The factories normally employ some 5,000, but have not reached that figure since the strike. Officials were not inclined to say the peak would be reached when the present run is at its height, but there was a general spirit of optimism which heretofore has been lacking in the industry. Backing up reports of improved conditions was the statement

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

And the Old 5:15 From Boston Is No More

By a Staff Photographer

Provincetown and Way Stations Bid Farewell to an Old Friend

It Was Hot in Summer, Chilly in Winter, the Windows Wouldn't Open Without a Terrific Struggle; It Brought Smoke, Cinders, and Noise to the Countryside; but It Also Took the Head of the House to Work in the Morning (Leaving the Family Bus for the Wife and Children). It Got Through When the Auto Stalled, so All in All, Commuters on 88 New Haven Stations in the Bay State Want to See This "Old Familiar" Stay on the Job. They Are Waging a Battle to Keep It Running.

Pair of Drivers Get Recognition For Kindly Acts

Coupled with a report of a kindly act on the highway, a note of compliment has come from one of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in connection with its courtesy campaign. The note says: "I am sure that the work you are doing is making and going to make a wonderful change in the attitude of drivers, as I can seem to see it already is doing. It is a wonderful work and so much needed." This is encouraging.

The incident reported by this reader is given in her own words:

According to your invitation, thought I would like to report the very courteous act of the driver of car with license number 438,114 yesterday afternoon. I was about to cross Westland Avenue to Hemenway Street when quite a line of cars were about to cross into Hemenway Street. I expected to wait for these cars to pass, but the first car with the above number stopped, and, of course, the whole line behind him, and he signaled to me to cross while they waited. And I had another similar experience but did not get the number of the car.

A second experience of courtesy is reported by one of the Monitor's observers. He says:

Proceeding along Brookline Avenue toward Brookline Village, this motorist noted that a dog in the middle of the street was somewhat bewildered by passing traffic. He stopped, permitting the dog to make up its mind, and, after it had reached the sidewalk in safety, went along. Later on, this same motorist was observed traveling out the Worcester Turnpike. The car ahead signaled for a left turn. He slowed down, and waved the cars following him around to the right lane before attempting to cut into that lane himself.

To each of the drivers of these cars, which are owned by Clematis Brook Sand and Gravel Co.

42 Beal Street
Waltham
Registration number 438,114
and
Annette L. Hardy
42 Brandon Road
Milton
Registration number 722,592

two tickets to Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters are being awarded, through the kindness of the theater management.

Wellesley Institute Stirred By 'Ideal America' Outline

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 18—Entering its second and final week, the Summer Institute for Social Progress turned today from mere academic discussion of world events to the question of what Americans can do about it.

Action, rather than talk, is vital to many of the 100 social workers, teachers, WPA supervisors, clergymen, businessmen, and others who have been combining a two-week vacation on the beautiful Wellesley College campus with a study of political and economic problems.

The stage was set for this phase of the Institute's work this morning when Dr. John Stewart Burgess, faculty Chairman, who is also head of the Department of Sociology at Temple University, discussed goals to be sought by action-minded Americans.

Goals which he listed for an ideal America were:

1. Good physical terrain
2. A people physically and mentally fit
3. An adequate supply of food, clothing, and housing for all
4. A people with flexible and adjustable minds
5. Co-operation between groups, such as business, labor, education, finance
6. A people who know how to use leisure time
7. A basic political philosophy
8. Freedom
9. Religion and ethics

That Dr. Burgess started something when he listed this as the Utopia toward which American effort should tend was evident from the immediate response from discussion leaders in the audience.

Dr. Leroy E. Bowman, Director of the United Parents Association, New York City, objected to listing any set of goals at all, because many people, having set up some goals, think that is all there is to it and do nothing further.

Another view was taken by Prof. Percy Wells Bidwell, of the Council on Foreign Relations, who declared that some of the goals listed by Dr. Burgess were inconsistent. One cannot, he averred, have both freedom and security; just as one cannot equalize wealth without slowing down production.

"Many people do not realize that a Nation must choose among such goals. They cannot do as the school child who, when asked by another child with her hands behind her, 'Which hand will you have?' replied, 'Both!'"

During the rest of the week, prominent speakers will submit definite programs of action for consideration of the Institute. Tomorrow morning, for instance, Prof. William Y. Elliott, of Harvard University, will discuss "A Program for Constitutional Reform," and tomorrow evening, at a lecture in Billings Hall which is open to the public, Miss Tony Sender, who was for nine terms a member of the German Reichstag until the rise of Hitler led her to become a political exile, will discuss "Collective Security."

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Toupin Out for Mayor In Woonsocket Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 18—Former Mayor Felix A. Toupin, a Democrat, who ran for Mayor as a Republican and was defeated in 1936, announces he will enter the race again this coming fall, seeking the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Toupin was defeated two years ago by Joseph Pratt, a Republican, who was running then on the Democratic ticket.

Kennedy Has Visit To Mother City Of Ambassador's Own

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, England, July 18—Joseph P. Kennedy, the East Boston (Massachusetts) boy who grew up to marry a Mayor's daughter, win a fortune and become America's Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, visited this mellowed Lincolnshire town this afternoon, "mother city" of that great Boston across the water, to greet guests at the eighth annual visitors' day of the town.

In his first radiocast speech since his arrival in England, Mr. Kennedy took occasion to comment that "in these days of 'hardboiled' international relationships, it is refreshing to find sentimental attachments such as between the two Bostons."

Remarking that on return from the United States he landed in Britain on July 4 in time to attend the American Society dinner, he noted the "Society had for its guests a member of the Cabinet and several other men prominent in public and private life of Great Britain. One of them commented to me on the strange spectacle—at least it would appear strange in any other country—of leading British subjects joining with Americans to celebrate the separation of the two nations."

"This frame of mind," Mr. Kennedy continued, "has existed so many years now that we have come to take it for granted, but I think we can still congratulate ourselves on the level headed course our two countries have long pursued in their relations with each other."

The Ambassador dedicated the "American Room" of the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union. His remarks were carried on the network of the British Broadcasting Company.

He spoke from Fydell House, built about 1706 by William Fydell, thrice Mayor of Boston, and a judge of the Admiralty Court. It is now headquarters for the Boston Preservation Trust. Part of the house has been set aside for American visitors to Boston, Lincolnshire.

Towns Propose to End Levies in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 18—Connecticut towns and cities, regarded by the law as wards of the State, are coming to the Connecticut General Assembly next winter with a claim that the State, their guardian, has not been treating them fairly.

The Connecticut League of Municipalities has adopted a legislative program calling for abandonment of seven separate levies placed by the State on towns and cities. They total approximately $3,000,000 a year, and what the towns would gain by the changes the State would lose.

Richard Martin, Executive Secretary of the League, who has been making a study of the financial relationships of the State and its towns, says the popular assumption that the State acts as a benevolent guardian of the towns, distributing large sums of money to them annually, is not entirely correct. The State takes from the towns with one hand almost as much as it gives them with the other.

Net Benefit Small

In the fiscal year, 1937-38, according to Mr. Martin's figures, the towns received from the State $7,532,000. They paid the State $6,613,000. The net benefit to the towns was $919,000.

"On the face of it," he told the League, "it seems absurd for the State and the towns to have to exchange $15 for every dollar that the towns can keep."

Levies which the League will ask

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Supreme Court To Get Station Abandonments

State Public Utilities Board Takes Steps for a Test Case

Service Is Ended

If Necessary State Proposes to Take Case to the U. S. High Court

BULLETIN

The State Public Utilities Commission today ordered preparation of a "test case" before the State Supreme Court on the abandonment of passenger stations on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The Yarmouth to Provincetown route will be selected for the trial case which will go to the Supreme Court after a hearing by the Commission next Thursday, when an order will be made by the Commission for or against abandonment.

Moving swiftly to restore railroad service to Boston's suburban communities left stranded or partially stranded by the abandonment of 88 passenger stations on the Old Colony lines of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today proposed to take the issue to the State Supreme Court and if necessary to the United States Supreme Court.

Spurred into action by public clamor for railroad services suddenly lost over the last week end through a Connecticut Federal Court order, the Commission called New Haven officials into conference at the State House only to have these officials discredit the right of the Utilities Commission to act on the question of station abandonments.

Test Case Urged

High light of the conference was the proposal by J. Burke Sullivan, Chairman of the Utilities Commission, that both sides agree to take a single section of the abandoned service as a "test case" for consideration by the State Supreme Court. Under this proposal, the Commission would issue an order for resumption of service and the railroad would either appeal this order or refuse to comply with it, whereupon the Attorney General would bring the case to the Supreme Court.

By involving only a section of the curtailed service routes, the Commission Chairman believed that court action could be speeded up for the benefit of hundreds of commuters who now find themselves without convenient transportation.

No pointed reply to the Commission's request was forthcoming from New Haven representatives other than to place themselves squarely behind the recent ruling of the Connecticut court from which the Commission has no appeal, they believed. The case was taken to Connecticut by the railroad after the Utilities Commission had turned down two other petitions by Massachusetts railroads for abandonment of service on the grounds that such services were unprofitable.

Nullified Hearings

The action of the Connecticut court appeared momentarily to have nullified five months of hearings before the Utilities Commission, during which the railroad has presented its complete case based on reorganization proceedings under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Before the Commission today, Arthur W. Blackman, counsel for the railroad, declared: "We feel that the Connecticut court has complete jurisdiction in the petition to abandon 88 passenger stations in Massachusetts. We believe that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be bound to the order of the court."

Thus the railroad has within its power the chance to prolong the abandonment issue indefinitely or the opportunity to assist the State in arriving at a quick legal decision in the case for the benefit of commuters. These commuters came to empty stations this morning, many of them unaware that their usual means of transportation had been suddenly denied to them.

From the attitude of the Commission today, it was indicated that a decision might be handed down on the abandonment petition regardless of the Federal Court order, thus inviting action in the higher courts.

For five months now, hearings before the Commission have brought strong opposition to the abandonment of services which in some instances have been maintained for more than 50 years. At the same time, the railroad has pleaded that such services have caused heavy deficits in the accounts of a railroad that has appealed to the Federal Government for reorganization.

Today's hearing will be resumed this afternoon after counsel for both sides have had time to confer on the proposal for a "test case."

Democrat Grins At G. O. P. Rifts In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18—Attorney General John P. Hartigan is smiling these days.

The Attorney General is a Democrat, but much of his effort just now is devoted to the Republicans. Recently he was asked for legal advice in two G. O. P. controversies in Pawtucket, R. I., while at the moment he is formulating a ruling relative to the authority under their charter of the Young Republicans to organize "Young Republican Clubs" throughout the State.

His ruling was requested by A. Alliston Clarke of Newport, R. I., President of the Young Republican group.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell, 8:30 p. m.

Hungarian March, from "The Damnation of Faust" — Berlioz
Symphony in G minor — Mozart
I. Allegro molto
II. Andante
III. Menuetto: Trio
IV. Finale: Allegro assai
"In War Time," from the Indian Suite — MacDowell
Suite, Peer Gynt" — Grieg
Morning Mood—Anitra's Dance—In the Hall of the Troll King
Meditation from "Thais" — Massenet
(Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus)
Soviet Iron Foundry — Mossoloff
"Waltz of the Flowers," from Suite, "The Nutcracker" — Tschaikovsky
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Sinners in Paradise," with Madge Evans and John Boles. 2:09, 5:13, 8:17. Also Joel McCrea and Loretta Young in "Three Blind Mice." 3:49, 6:53, 10:01.

South Station Theater—
"Modern Dixie." Mickey Mouse in color and other short subjects. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
"Son of the Sheik," with Rudolph Valentino. Also Franchot Tone and Grace Moore in "The King Steps Out." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Metropolitan—

"My Bill," with Kay Francis, Dickie Moore and Bonita Granville. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Also Pat O'Brien, Priscilla Lane and Dick Powell in "Cowboy From Brooklyn." 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Also Joel McCrea and Loretta Young in "Three Blind Mice." Starts 12:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane in "Men Are Such Fools." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. Also "When Were You Born?" with Margaret Lindsay and Anna May Wong. Fenway: 12:55, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2, 5:45, 8:30.

Strand—
"A Yank at Oxford," with Robert Taylor, Maureen O'Sullivan, Lionel Barrymore. Also John Wayne and Diana Gibson in "Adventure's End."

Boston—
Joan Fontaine in "Maid's Night Out." 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45. Also "Fools for Scandal," featuring Carole Lombard. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:05, 9:50.

University—
"The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:45, 5:10, 9:30. Also Ann Sheridan and John Litel in "Little Miss Thoroughbred." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Fine Arts—

"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:35, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Having Wonderful Time." 11:28 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William and Gail Patrick. 10:10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6, 8:40.

Scollay and Modern—
"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter and Claude Rains. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:30. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Maytime." Also "Man of Aran." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Brookline Village Theater—
Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "Yellow Jack." 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Flight Into Nowhere," with Jack Holt. 2:05, 5:01, 8:04.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will conduct a guidance tour on Portraiture, 11 a. m.

Longwood Bowl Tennis This Week—Four-Game Sox Series at Fenway—Yachting Mark

Allison Tops Seeded List; Riggs Second

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 18—With Wilmer L. Allison, Jr., of Austin, Texas, former United States singles champion and the man who removed the eighth Longwood Bowl from competition last year, seeded No. 1, play in the 46th annual lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club was scheduled to start this afternoon on the famous turf courts here. A new bowl is being put up to take the place of the one which ended 17 years of competition last July. This is one of the oldest and most highly-prized trophies in the lawn tennis world and several United States champions have had their names engraved on it.

Next to Allison in the draw comes Bobby Riggs of Chicago, who recently won permanent possession of the United States clay-court tennis challenge cup. He is generally ranked as the most likely candidate for second place on the United States Davis Cup team and his showing in this tournament, which is played on turf, will be closely watched by the Davis Cup selection committee. The players who are to be associated with J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako in the defense of that famous international trophy will have to be selected on the basis of their showing in the coming turf-court tournaments and Longwood is the first of the big ones.

As has been the custom in recent years the Longwood club is holding a women's invitation tournament which will be played in the morning beginning tomorrow. Last year Midge Van Ryn, wife of John W. Van Ryn, former United States doubles champion with Allison, won the event and as she is not entered this year, there is sure to be a new holder of that trophy.

Wayne Sabin Wins In Two Rounds Of Eastern Tourney

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., sixth player on the national tennis ranking list, scored two easy victories yesterday to enter the fourth round of the Eastern clay-court tennis championships at the Jackson Heights Club.

Sabin, seeded No. 1 and the only one of the picked players to play yesterday, trimmed M. Winstron Reese of New York, 6—1, 6—0, in the second round then went on to beat Spencer Peets of Great Neck, L. I., 6—3, 6—3.

Sabin's path to the final was made easier at the same time with the announcement by Gerald Lumsden, tournament chairman, that Charles Hare of England, No. 1 foreign player on the entry list, had withdrawn and that two other seeded players likely would drop out. Hare is slated to play in the Longwood Bowl tournament this week.

Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, seeded second, injured an ankle in the New York State championships last week and is expected to withdraw unless he shows considerable improvement. It was also learned that Morey Lewis of Texarkana, Ark., McNeill's Kenyon College teammate who was seeded No. 8, also had suffered an ankle injury and might drop out.

Jack Bushman of St. Petersburg, Fla., who was McNeill's opponent when he was hurt, was the victim of a mild upset yesterday, losing in the second round to Douglas Imhoff of Long Beach, Calif., 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Coach Alexander Gets Hole in Zero

By the Associated Press

Atlanta, Ga., July 18

Georgia Tech's Coach Bill Alexander went the hole-in-one-ers one better yesterday when he turned in an official "hole-in-zero."

Alex holed his tee shot on the 146-yard 17th of the new course at East Lake County Club. But since he had a stroke handicap on that hole under the rules of the club's weekly "dog fight" competition, it went on his card as a large "0."

The veteran grid professor's feat won his foursome second place in the day's play.

1-2-3 at Longwood

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Upper—Wilmer Allison
Center—Bobby Riggs
Lower—Frankie Parker

Two Records Fall At Havre de Grace

By the Associated Press

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., July 18—Two record-breaking performances marked the close of the Havre de Grace Yacht Club's ninth annual regatta on the Susquehanna River Saturday.

Frank Dobson of Annapolis and A. N. Kerr of Yonkers, N. Y., established new world marks as some of the East's outstanding speed-boat pilots vied in tests of speed and skill that kept the Susquehanna's broad surface churned in a frothy speedway.

Dobson, who set two new marks Friday, pushed his big Class J Watersprite to another record, hitting 42.056 miles an hour over the five-mile course to wipe out the mark of 40.891 m. p. h. he established Friday.

Kerr established a new speed of 41.939 miles an hour for 91-cubic-inch hydroplanes, bettering the old mark of 41.744 miles per hour set here last year by Earl Lofland of Wilmington, Del.

Chicago White Sox Face Red Sox Here Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having fattened their average by successive series triumphs over the Yankees, Tigers and Browns, the Red Sox today prepared for a four-game meeting with the Chicago White Sox, which opens tomorrow at Fenway Park. The schedule calls for a double-header on Wednesday.

The Red Sox have managed to stay ahead of the Chicago club this season, but only by the slender margin of a lone victory. The locals have won five and dropped four, gaining one triumph in 10 innings. In their last series here, around the middle of June, the White Sox took two out of three.

Three From Browns

The Red Sox have compiled a fine record during the most recent 10 days. Banging away at the chummy left field barrier at Fenway, they have won two out of three from both the Yankees and Tigers, and followed with three out of four from the lowly Browns.

Strange as it may seem, however, the locals have lost ground in the American League pennant race over this stretch. At the intermission, caused by the all-star game, Joe Cronin had his club just 2½ games behind Cleveland and New York, who were tied for the leadership. Today, still in third place, the Red Sox are 3½ behind the pace-setting New Yorkers.

The approaching series with Cleveland, which opens on Friday, should be one of the best of the year in Boston. If the Red Sox have any "luck" against the White Sox, that week-end series will be a battle for second place—possibly the lead. The Indians have slipped since coming East, but are always dangerous.

Twelve Hits a Game

During this home stand of 10 games, the Croninmen have averaged better than 12 hits and almost eight runs for each nine innings. In only two engagements have they failed to reach the 10-hit level. They reached their peak yesterday by piling up 17 in the second half of their double-header with the Browns.

Jimmy Foxx continues to be the fair-haired boy at Fenway. Moon-faced Jimmy, the most dangerous batter in the major leagues at the moment, had a perfect day—four for four—in yesterday's second game and swelled his 1938 average to a cool .363. For the entire afternoon he had two home runs, three doubles and a single in nine appearances at the plate.

Although their work was overshadowed by the slugging of their team mates, Cronin's two young starting pitchers did right well in the double-header. Emerson Dickman pitched the opener and went the route for the first time in the American League. The former Washington and Lee star was hit hard in spots, but his control was good.

Bagby's Seventh

Junior Jim Bagby held the Browns to seven hits in the second half of the bill for his seventh victory. The son of the one-time Cleveland hurler has lost only four. Dickman has won four and lost two. Both boys are improving with each appearance on the rubber.

With Dickman and Bagby winning, the Red Sox are fairly certain of finishing one-two. If the Yankees stumble again, the locals have a good chance to walk into the World Series. Lefty Grove should be back soon.

Grove's return may be delayed until the Cleveland series, although Cronin hints that he may see action against the White Sox. The decision is Lefty's. He alone will decide when he is ready.

The Bees are having their troubles in the West. They began the invasion well enough, but have now lost their last four starts to the Cardinals and Cubs. With the sixth-place Brooklyn Dodgers rolling at top speed, the Swarm had better keep moving.

Tiller Talk

The big yachting noise you heard over the week end occurred off Houghes Neck, where the Quincy Yacht Club was joining the ranks of the few—in fact, six in all—who have surpassed the starting fleet record of 200 yachts.

Yesterday the long-standing Quincy club set a new Boston Bay mark of 236 racers. Previous inter-club figure ranged at 189, set last year by the Quincy club. But yesterday, with bright skies and wind that approached rail-down velocity, the Boston Bay sailors turned out in great force.

Quincy was aided in their record seeking by the Indians and Snipes, which were out in full strength. In both classes 31 boats participated, the largest number to start in a Boston Bay interclub for these two classes.

And the winners in these two classes—one present South Shore junior champion, and a former aspirant for the title, Yes, Harry McDonough, South Boston's newly crowned Finlay Cup winner, brought his champion Top Hat in for the Snipe cannon, while Ken Patten secured his first interclub win in the Indians.

Johnny McAleer, the wind-smelling expert, found third place to his liking, inasmuch as the Indian interclub leader before the race, Jimmy Bonney with his Wiwona, finished ninth—thus giving the interclub lead to McAleer's craft, Kickapoo.

* * *

The North Shore junior yacht racing for the Curtis Cup begins today. . . . Although the complete list of crews was not available early this morning, it was expected by the North Shore committee that at least eight crews and possibly ten would enter this year's classic.

Defending champions, Swampscott, with the champion himself, C. Barber Dunwoodie at the helm return to action off the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead to defend their laurels. . . . It is expected that they will be hard pressed by Caleb Loring, ace M-B skipper of the Neck.

Capt. J. A. Barlow Wins King's Prize

BISLEY CAMP, England, July 18 (Canadian Press)—By a comfortable margin, Capt. J. A. Barlow of the West Yorkshire Regiment, England, won the King's Prize Saturday. He was acclaimed victor in the empire's premier event for military marksmen even while his 99 rival finalists were still firing.

Barlow finished the long grind with an aggregate of 287 out of a possible 300 for his second triumph in the classic. He was seven points ahead of a trio of sharpshooters deadlocked at 280.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa.—Paul Runyan whips Sam Snead, 8 and 7, in the 36-hole final to win his second national P. G. A. title with 5-under par 67 in morning round.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Willie Turnesa wins New York State amateur golf championship by defeating Tommy Goodwin 8 and 7 in final.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Robert Babbish, Detroit, downs Maurice McCarthy, Cincinnati, 1 up in 36-hole final to win Western amateur golf crown.

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Jack Kramer, Los Angeles, captures National interscholastic tennis championship when injured knee forces Ted Olewine, Santa Monica, to default; score 4—6, 6—4, 1—2, default; Billy Gillespie and Don Buffington, Atlanta and Scarborough (N. Y.) School, win doubles, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6, 8—6.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Rain postpones finals until Monday after Frankie Parker and Archibald Henderson gain last round of bathing and tennis club invitation tourney by defeating Charles Hare and Carlton Rood. Parker and Wilmer Allison beat Hare and Dr. Eugene McAuliff 6—0, 6—1 for doubles crown.

CHICAGO—Bobby Riggs wins Illinois State tennis title, downing Seymour Greenberg, 7—5, 6—4, 6—0.

BALTIMORE—Gil Hunt defeats Gardnar Mulloy, 6—4, 0—6, 6—0, 6—4 to win Maryland State tennis title.

NEW YORK—Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., takes New York State clay-court title by whipping Julius Heldman, Los Angeles, 6—4, 12—10, 8—6.

NEW YORK—Archie San Romani wins Hibernian mile in 4m. 12.4s., Joe Scott, Western Reserve student captures National decathlon championship with 6,496 points, and Herbert Thompson clips tenth of a second from American 150-yard dash mark in revival of Ancient Order of Hibernians track and field games.

New England Sports

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 18 (AP)—Forced into extra play when his drive on the 18th hole went into water and evened the score, William McBain, of Concord, scored a par 3 on the 19th to defeat plucky Warren Tibbetts, of Manchester and annex the New Hampshire amateur golf championship on Saturday.

Tibbetts ended the first nine holes 1 up on McBain who, in the second round, dusted off Joe Melanson, of Wolfeboro, defending champion. McBain evened it up on the tenth and then took a birdie 3 on the 12th. He held the lead until his drive on the 18th plopped in the river.

Arthur B. Jenks, of Manchester, won the New Hampshire senior championship when he defeated Dick McDonough, of Portsmouth, 5 and 4. The state handicap went to Thomas Leonard Jr.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 18 (AP)—Bill McGhee, of New Orleans, La., yesterday won the sixth annual Connecticut Valley tennis singles championship, defeating his chum, Dan Canale, of Memphis, Tenn., 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

The doubles title was taken by Sumner Rodman and Harrison Rowbotham, of Brookline, who disposed of "Bow" Bowditch nd Ed Higginbottom, of Worcester, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

POLAND SPRING, Maine, July 18 (AP)—C. A. Walker of Taunton, Mass., posted a 75 to win the Maine south-paw golf title here Saturday.

E. A. Crane of Cambridge, Mass., the defending titlist, and recently-crowned king of Massachusetts portsiders, finished third, one stroke behind F. S. Willard of Rockville, N. Y., who had a 78.

Sixty-six left-handers took part in the tourney.

Winchester Country Club holds its annual four-ball golf tourney starting tomorrow . . . Foster Brown, Union College golf star, captured the sixth annual invitation tournament of the Taconic Club (Williamstown), defeating William Meaney of the home club, 3 and 2 . . . Longwood Bowl prices will be low: 50 cents until the semifinals are played and then the admission will be 75 cents and a dollar for reserved seats . . .

Dudley Shallcross of Barrington, R. I., won the New England skeet title at Norfolk, Mass., over the week end . . . Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham and Shallcross carried off the doubles crown for the second year in succession . . . Massachusetts Fish and Game No. 1 team won the five-man title . . . The Martin twins—Leo and Edward of Sandy Burr—were forced to play 21 holes to retain the Jaques Cup at the Country Club yesterday . . . They defeated Milan and M. F. Heath, Jr., of Brae Burn in the final.

Runner-Up, Trophy and Victor

Wide World

Sam Snead (Left) and Paul Runyan

Snead, of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Bowed to Runyan, of White Plains, N. Y., 8 and 7, in the Final Round of the Professional Golfers' Association Championship at the Shawnee Country Club in Pennsylvania Over the Week End

And Talking of... Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

King of the Courts

WIMBLEDON, England—If you can imagine Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture being played in the same place and at the same time as Mendelssohn's music for "A Midsummer Night's Dream" you have a fair impression of the outstanding match in British men's lawn tennis this year—the final of the all-England Club's singles championship here between J. Donald Budge, U. S. A., and H. W. "Bunny" Austin, Great Britain. Each rendering was somewhere near perfect. But one, with all its grace and flow, form and variation, was completely and utterly submerged.

Austin played really splendidly. And as the score against him was 6—1, 6—0, 6—3, I think that simple statement lets me out of the quest for fresh superlatives to do justice to the tennis of his Californian adversary.

Where does Budge stand in the great hierarchy of Wimbledon champions? That is a question I have been asked many times since the 1938 meeting ended. And all I can say in reply is that the 1938 meeting does not provide sufficient evidence for a definite answer. Because in this tournament Budge was a player absolutely in a class by himself, a sort of red-haired Gulliver among the Lilliputians.

These are lean days in European international tennis and the test upon Budge here was not severe enough to show where he should be placed in relation to the rest of the post-war Wimbledon champions—W. T. Tilden, 2d., U. S. A.; William Johnston, U. S. A.; S. B. B. Wood, Jr., U. S. A.; H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr., U. S. A.; G. L. Patterson, Australia; J. H. Crawford, Australia; Jean Borotra, France; J. Rene Lacoste, France; Henri Cochet, France; and F. J. Perry, Great Britain.

Budge Would Win

What a grand experience it would be to see the Budge of today in action against, say, the Tilden of 1920-21, the Borotra, Cochet, or Lacoste of circa 1926, the Crawford of 1933, the Perry of 1934-36. Alas! such matches can take place only in imagination. They have, in fact, been taking place in my imagination. And the results, for your information only, were hard-won victories for Budge, gained by the sustained severity that made him so overwhelmingly superior to all the opponents he met at Wimbledon this year.

So severe was he that even his most battle-minded adversaries found themselves forced immediately to play the role of retrievers. Though from such places as those to which Budge directed the ball like a streak of light there is no retrieving.

A hard hit by Budge is one of the most fascinating spectacles in sport. For you feel as if you can almost see the kinetic energy whizzing up his well-trousered legs from the tip of his toes, passing through his lean torso, down his telescopic racket arm and making impact with the ball away ahead of the racket strings. The ball seems actually to be on its way before he strikes it. And it certainly must have appeared like that a great many times to Austin in the final. Especially in the period when he lost 14 successive games.

Took Budge's Best

Judging from the scores, you might be tempted to think that "Bunny" was just blown off the court, as he was by Ellsworth Vines, U. S. A., in the deciding match of 1932. But such was very far from the case. He played beautiful tennis and by so doing brought out—for the one and only time at the meeting—the best that Budge has in him. The Englishman was never demoralized. He produced all the strokes. Budge produced all the master-strokes. Notably his incomparable lifted backhand, a forcing shot which makes it well-nigh impossible to force Budge onto the defensive by coming in to volley at the net. As a matter of fact, this stroke was often the prelude to a volley attack by Budge himself. And what volleying!

Yes, with his "cannon-ball" service, hard-driving, devastating overhead play and cool, energy-conserving strategy, Budge has all the aces in the pack. In the course of the whole singles tournament, Budge lost, on an average, less than two games per set, beating

K. C. Gandar Dower, Great Britain, by 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; H. Billington, Great Britain, 7—5, 6—1, 6—1; G. L. Rogers, Ireland, 6—0, 7—5, 6—1; Ronald Shayes, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1; F. Cejnar, Czechoslovakia, 6—3, 6—0, 7—5; F. Puncec, Yugoslavia, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4; H. W. Austin, Great Britain, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

While Budge was doing all this, Austin was making his way through the top half of the draw by vanquishing:

E. J. Filby, Great Britain, 4—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; J. Darkins, Great Britain, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; J. S. Comery, Great Britain, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; Gene Mako, U. S. A., 6—4, 4—6, 9—7, 0—6, 6—4; Max Ellmer, Switzerland, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; Henner Henkel, Germany, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

Austin's only severe tests, you see, were against Filby, outstanding "young hope" of British tennis, and Mako, the American doubles star who can play a very nice, if sedate, game at singles when he chooses to concentrate on such a thing. Filby, a stylist resembling Austin very much in his general appearance on court, is now being cultivated by the English Lawn Tennis Association. And I am told that he has been invited to visit the United States later this summer, in company with Ronnie Shayes, G. P. Hughes, Margot Lumb and Kay Stammers.

Shayes "Perry No. 2"

Shayes, who fell victim to Budge, is the man you may have heard described as Britain's "Perry No. 2." This high-pressure player of imposing physique—he stands 6ft. 3½in., and is broad with it—has developed a Perryesque type of tennis in the short time that he has been playing really seriously. And now, with the financial aid of his father (how important are fathers in the development of tennis stars!) he is having two years of tournament play as a prelude to taking up the career of an architect. When he was at St. Joseph's College, Upper Norwood—a non-tennis school—he was captain of cricket and played soccer for the first eleven.

If all went according to the book, the "last eight" in the fifth round in the Wimbledon championships would be, of course, the "seeds" planted in the draw so that they shall not embarrass each other's advancement in the early stages. The "seeds" this year were Budge, U. S. A.; Henkel, Germany; Kho Sin Kie, China; Austin, Great Britain; Hecht and Menzel, Czechoslovakia; Mitic and Puncec, of Yugoslavia, the last named being hard-hitting newcomers to the forefront in European tennis.

All came safely through except Mitic, Menzel and Kho Sin Kie, uprooted in Round 4. Mitic was accounted for by Ellmer, Menzel by McPhail, Kho Sin Kie by Cejner. Menzel's was a sad tale, for after two desperate five-set encounters—one with my young friend, C. M. Jones—he had to retire against McPhail owing to a physical handicap.

Jones Loses Again

Jones, who failed to do himself justice when picked for the British Davis Cup team this year and was dropped after one match, nearly had the satisfaction of putting one over on the selectors by beating Menzel. Against Menzel, he lost the first two sets, and then, with great tenacity, leveled the scores at 2-sets all and went on to lead at 5—2 in the final stage. In the bag, you might say. But it wasn't. Menzel, great and experienced match-player, steeled himself to avoid defeat just as Jones, if he had been a good match-player, would have steeled himself to administer the coup de grace. And once again Jones—for all his courage and fine tennis—was defeated.

That, I think, just about completes our sketchy survey of the men's play at Wimbledon this year. Or it will do when we have mentioned that Budge and Mako won the men's doubles as part of a record clean sweep by America of all the championship events; that Budge, with Alice Marble, won the mixed doubles; and that, as some slight grain of consolation to Britain, the All-England Plate, played for by men eliminated in the first and second rounds of the championship, went to D. W. Butler, new member of the British Davis Cup team.

A certain lack of "class" about the entries as a whole made the Wimbledon men's singles less thrilling than usual. But this very fact emphasized more than ever the contrast at the present time between all the rest of the world's players and Donald Budge, the only American holder of a Wimbledon championship who has ever played through the tournament and won it, the only man who has won three Wimbledon championships for two years in succession, the only man who has ever held simultaneously the four major championships of the world—the British, the American, the Australian and the French.

We hear talk now of the probability that Budge will soon turn professional. We hear talk, too—and did particularly during dull moments at Wimbledon—of the desirability of an "open" tournament being instituted to bring the best players of the world, amateur and professional, into competition with one another. This last is a project that many people would like to see realized. Talk proceeds, but formidable obstacles stand in the way. In fact,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"It is all very much in the air"

Australian Women To Play in America

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, July 18

The Australian Lawn Tennis Association today granted permission to its women's team, now in Europe, to tour the United States this summer.

The team will sail on the Queen Mary Aug. 3 to compete in the National championships at Forest Hills and in Pacific Coast tournaments.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	46	28	.622
New York	49	30	.620
Chicago	44	35	.557
Cincinnati	42	35	.545
Boston	34	38	.472
Brooklyn	36	43	.456
St. Louis	36	44	.405
Philadelphia	22	50	.306

Results July 16

Pittsburgh 7, New York 3.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 12, Cincinnati 5.
Chicago 8, Boston 7. (10 innings)

Results July 17

New York 2, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 7. (Tie)
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 4.
Chicago 3, Boston 1.
Chicago 4, Boston 0.
Other games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	27	.645
Cleveland	47	32	.627
Boston	46	31	.597
Washington	42	40	.512
Detroit	38	43	.469
Chicago	33	38	.465
Philadelphia	29	46	.387
St. Louis	23	54	.299

Results July 16

New York 7, Detroit 5.
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 8.
St. Louis 8, Boston 3.
Washington 3, Chicago 3.

Results July 17

Boston 11, St. Louis 5.
Boston 14, St. Louis 4.
New York 16, Detroit 3.
Chicago 12, Washington 1.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 6.

Sports Trail

Miss Jacobs Returns

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—A mishap and Helen Wills Moody conquered Helen Hull Jacobs in the all-England tennis championships at Wimbledon, but she's still a queen.

A queen of graciousness and modesty, Miss Jacobs returned home aboard the Cunard liner Georgic yesterday, and though she was a beaten lady with a score of alibis she refused to lean on a single one of them.

In a few words she dismissed the match with Mrs. Moody—the final that found her limping about the court with a bad ankle and plunging into defeat after holding her famed rival 4—4 in the first set.

"Boys," she said, "I haven't much to say except that I do not intend to retire from tennis competition. I hope to play for years yet. I'm afraid I'll have to pass up the Seabright tournament the latter part of this month, but hope to play in the Essex and then the Nationals at Forest Hills. . . ."

"What about Mrs. Moody? What did she say when the match was over?" asked the reporters almost in unison.

"I have no 'blasts,' if that is what you are looking for," Queen Helen said with a smile. "When it was all over, I congratulated her and said I was very sorry I wasn't in condition to give her a better match. I didn't want a rest because I wanted to get the match over with. I was satisfied with my game, but I just couldn't go on, and why hold up a match? She was playing very well, I thought."

In vain, reporters attempted to draw her into some fiery talk about Mrs. Moody. Instead they learned:

Miss Jacobs had made her 26th crossing of the Atlantic. She gained a few pounds because of her enforced idleness from tennis or walking. She intends to stay in the East for an indefinite period, at least until after the Nationals in September. She brought a new border terrier dog, named "Louie," over from England. She's at work on another novel which is in a "nebulous state" but will be given considerable attention during her convalescence.

"I'll be very, very happy to get back playing tennis," Miss Jacobs said.

Then she told how grand Don Budge looked at Wimbledon. "You know," he said, "I believe Don is better even than he was last year. My, I never saw a player make so few mistakes. He's marvelous. We saw a great young prospect over there in an English girl named Jean Nicoll. She's only 15 and has everything except experience."

Champion Polland Is Leading Field

I. Kashdan, Manhattan Chess Club champion, and member of several victorious United States teams in international competition, was high scorer in the second day's play of the Masters' Division of the American Chess Federation tournament, now in progress at the Hotel Touraine, Boston. In the afternoon session he won a well-played Slav Defense from Jack Collins, Brooklyn expert, in 38 moves, and in the evening session he completely outplayed Charles Jaffe, another New Yorker, sacrificing a Bishop to win in 29 moves.

David Polland, defending champion, defeated P. Rosenzweig with an interesting Blumenfeldt Counter-Gambit in the afternoon, but could only draw with George Shainswit. At present Polland leads the field with 2½-½, but Kashdan and I. Horowitz have two points, and each has an adjourned game and may overtake him.

Harold Morton, Providence, New England champion, lost to I. Horowitz when he went astray after sacrificing the exchange in an unusual Queen's Pawn game. Subsequent analysis proved the sacrifice to be sound. Morton has one adjourned game, with a probable win against Jaffe. Burton Dahlstrom, Chicago, resigned his adjourned game without resuming.

George Shainswit, one of the youngest contestants in the Master's division, is thus far undefeated, having drawn with Polland, Jaffe, and Moscowitz.

Jack Collins provided the spectators with a keen contest in his game with Dahlstrom. He emerged from the opening with pressure on the King's Bishop's file, and was able to build a winning attack.

In the Consolation Division, Donald MacMurray is leading with three straight, defeating Epstein, Daly, and Fliegel. In second position is W. B. Suesman, Cranston, R. I., who has defeated Garfinkel and Lyman, drawing with Wolk.

D. Mayers, Newtowne, Conn., leads the Class A Division with three straight.

Miss N. May Karff, Boston, once again proved herself to be the country's outstanding woman player. In the National championship, held this spring in New York, she permitted one draw. This time, she won six straight, for a score of 6-0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

John Woodruff broke world 800-meter record, running 1:47.8 in Pan-American Games at Dallas.

Three Years Ago

Chick Evans failed to qualify in Western amateur golf championship for first time in 26 tourneys.

Five Years Ago

Helen Hicks shot par 72, one over men's record for Plandome golf course, in qualifying for New York State women's championship.

Browns Purchase Pitcher

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18 (AP)—The St. Louis Browns have purchased Pitcher Fred Johnson from the Toledo club of the American Association and optioned Jim Walkup to the same club.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 2195

Where to Dine

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DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY, ROUTE 3
NEAR SECOND STREET
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, ME. 570 CONGRESS STREET

The Mayflower Luncheonette
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GOOD FOOD?—YES
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Breakfast 15c up—Luncheon 35c up
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Excellent food. Vegetables always fresh.
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Republican Hotel Cafeteria
Good cooking at popular prices!
Third and Kilbourn

Labor Leaders Lay Plans For March on Statehouse

(Continued from Page 9)

ley, who has sole power to prorogue.

He said the Governor has repeatedly vetoed every move by the Legislature to send money to the cities and towns for employment of jobless men on local highways. Twice the Governor vetoed appropriations of $8,000,000 for this purpose, and last Saturday he vetoed an appropriation of $5,500,000, Mr. Cahill pointed out.

The Speaker charged that the Governor's requests for large sums were "utterly insincere," "No construction is possible without plans and specifications, yet no plans are forthcoming," he wrote Mr. Gatelee. "Even if they were prepared, work couldn't begin very much before next spring."

In a further thrust at the Chief Executive, Mr. Cahill charged the Governor "in seeking to force the Legislature to divert money from the highway fund to the general budget fund so he can present a fictitious picture of the State deficit to the voters, is risking the loss of $1,000,000 in Federal contributions."

The march was proposed by John F. Gatelee, President of the Federation, in an open letter to Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate, and Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House of Representatives. The letter was the result of the newest G. O. P.-engineered "sit-at-home" strike designed to force Governor Hurley to abandon various spending programs.

The new strike was started on Saturday morning after the Legislature refused a Hurley plan for a $1,750,000 added appropriation for the State Department of Public Works, distribution of $1,750,000 to cities and towns, and diversion of $2,000,000 from the highway fund to general budget purposes to cut the State Tax to $15,000,000.

Governor's Refusal

This legislative action came after the Governor refused to approve an act distributing the $5,500,000 involved to the cities and towns for highway projects. The Governor, however, signed that portion of the bill granting the public works department $2,800,000 and the Metropolitan District Commission $200,000 additional.

Attacking the Legislature, Mr. Gatelee wrote: "While 500,000 distressed and despairing men and women in this Commonwealth face eviction and even starvation through complete lack of any prospect of employment, the mob on Beacon Hill is engaged in a political dog fight, seeking the advantages of position for the coming fall elections.

"This exhibition of callous indifference, this revelation of mass mental degeneracy on the part of the State Legislators, in which the barest minimum of protection for the 500,000 of innocent unemployed is being bruited and shunted about in the interest of partisan politics, must come to an end. In the name of the 500,000 of unemployed men and women and their 2,000,000 helpless dependents whom private industry has cast up as so much driftwood on the barren shores of an unhospitable Commonwealth, we demand that the curtain be rung down on this sorry show and that the Legislature proceed at once, either by bond, appropriation or whatever other legal means are available, to pass such legislation as will insure at least a minimum of employment or assistance to this large army of our sorely beset citizenry."

Calling on Unions

At Mr. Gatelee's suggestion the Council is considering calling upon the officers of the 700 local unions affiliated with the Federation to stage a march on Beacon Hill.

This Gatelee move constitutes his second recent offer of support to Governor Hurley. Only a short time ago Mr. Gatelee speedily supported the Governor's proposal that the one per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund be eliminated. As a result, the contribution was suspended for one year.

Prior to the two Gatelee moves there were numerous indications of labor dissatisfaction with the Governor, particularly on the C. I. O. side of the labor front. From present indications, however, the Federation, as least, is beginning to side with the Governor.

Governor Hurley was obviously pleased by the Gatelee letter. When he was asked for a statement, he said: "I'll be waiting for them. I agree with Mr. Gatelee." He added that a $10,000,000 bond issue should be adopted for unemployment relief.

Boston Artist Depicts Yankee Clipper Ships

Series of 12 paintings form subject for Wedgwood plates made in England and now exhibited in Boston—Subjects faithful in detail and treatment.

George C. Wales, Designer

Red Jacket
Typical of the Fast-Sailing Clipper Ships of the Latter Part of the Nineteenth Century

Game Cock
One of the Best Known Boston Clipper Ships That Piled Up Blue Water Sailing Records

An unusual reminder of New England's glamourous association with clipper ship days appears in an exhibit just opened at Goodspeed's Book Shop on Beacon Hill. The display embraces a series of 12 ship portraits by George C. Wales, on plates by Wedgwood of Staffordshire, Eng.

This combination of art and craftsmanship is significant to historically-minded New Englanders not only because Mr. Wales is one of Boston's foremost marine painters but also because the greater part of the graceful subjects pictured in this series were the handiwork of down-east Yankee shipbuilders.

The collection represents a selective cross-section of America's seagoing aristocracy in that brief mid-Nineteenth Century period which spans the romantic reign of the Yankee Clipper. It includes the celebrated little Baltimore highflyer Ann McKim, forerunner of that high-flown era; Donald McKay's first clipper, Stag Hound; his Flying Cloud, fastest and most famous of them all; Sovereign of the Seas, Game Cock, N. B. Palmer, Young America, Witchcraft, Nightingale, Witch of the Wave, Red Jacket and Challenge.

. . . Each with her special grace, her glory,
Her memory of old song or comrade's story.

And each had some special claim to sailing speed unsurpassed.

Some Notable Records

The Red Jacket is typical of the lordly ocean fliers of her time. She was built by Deacon Thomas down in Rockland, Maine, and commanded by the keen old Cape Codder, Asa Eldridge, who drove her from New York to the bell buoy off the entrance to the Mersey at Liverpool in the record time of 13 days, 1 hour.

The lovely Boston clipper Nightingale, Portsmouth-built, set the Shanghai-to-London record when she picked up her pilot off Beachy Head 91 days out. Another of the Boston clippers that made her mark was Witch of the Wave, likewise a product of the Portsmouth wizard, George Raynes. She sailed from Calcutta to Boston in 82 days. The New York ship N. B. Palmer, named for old Nat Palmer of Stonington, Conn., took only 82 days from Shanghai to the Sandy Hook pilot boat; and once on a voyage from China, homeward bound by way of Good Hope, the New York clipper Young America unreeled a record-breaking run of 25 days from Anjer to the Cape. This was the smartest Indian Ocean passage ever recorded. The Salem clipper Witchcraft was also right up with the pack with a 62-day run from Rio to the San Fransicco pilots.

Mr. Wales' work as a marine historical painter embodies several widely-recognized qualities, outstanding of which is his devotion to technical detail. He belongs to the school of authentic marine portraiture. When he sets out to paint the clipper ship Challenge or Flying Cloud, as the case may be, his brush does not wander wherever fancy leads.

Follows Facts Faithfully

It conforms to facts. Only one with a feeling for ships could hew to this exacting line, which means poring over drawings of body and sail plans, not to mention studying the contours of half models and the like.

This striving for historical accuracy is strikingly evidenced in the Wedgwood series. The work is fashioned from hand-engraved copperplates, and the design is done on Wedgwood Queensware in sepia—the traditional rich brown of early Staffordshire ware—with ivory background. This is the more ornate of two editions in the Goodspeed display. The border shows contemporary views of the harbors of New York, Hong Kong, Boston and San Francisco, reading north, east, south, west, respectively. The less conventional edition appears without the scenic border.

Nearly One Lamppost a Day Falls Before Motorist Horde

An average of nearly one lamppost bites the dust every day, struck down by careless motorists, according to the Boston Edison Company's 1937 figures on street light maintenance for the 42 towns and cities it serves. The exact figure in 353. Less than half of these, however, require replacements; the others are less seriously damaged and can be patched up.

It is interesting that about half of these accidents, or 163, occurred while the lamps were lit. Apparently the light itself is not a sufficient warning to the speeding cars of the presence of a dangerous curve. The fact that these lamps are located at points of danger explains in itself much of the trouble. It is quite possible that in the future the lampposts will all be made of steel instead of wood, concrete, or cast iron, since these last three substances break fairly easily.

The Boston Edison also reports an astounding number of street lamps and globes broken annually. In 1937 more than 17,000 lamps and 3,000 globes had to be replaced due to breakage, caused almost entirely by vandalism. Who has not walked down a well-lit street on a summer's evening and seen at least one light out, broken by some rock-throwing youngster? Whether he knows it or not, this breakage and the cost of repairs appears in every family's monthly bill.

The Boston Edison system includes about 43,000 street lamps. It is apparent therefore that nearly half of these are broken yearly. Certain ones become favorite targets, particularly if located in conspicuous places as on a bridge.

Maintaining the lamps in repair is no part-time job, since the company must keep the globes clean and replace those that are burning low, as well as broken ones. For this purpose the Boston Edison has regular lamp crews. At regular intervals the rounds are made and the lamps washed in large wash tubs carried on trucks. The trucks have an extension ladder, something like that on a fireman's truck, with stairs and a platform. By swinging it into position the cleaning or repairing is quickly and easily done.

The public takes well-lit streets more or less for granted. But if the maintenance department were to stop work even for a week, the broken bulbs, burned-out lights, and lampposts struck down by careless motorists would bring a flood of protests. If at the theater the show must go on, so with street lighting, the maintenance department's work must go on. The lights must be lit.

Short-Wave Programs

For Tuesday, July 19

Boston—5:15 p.m.—International Good-Will Program to Scandinavia, W1XAL, 25.4m., 11.79meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"Marco Polo's Journey." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.
London—7:20 p. m.—"Topics of the Day," Gerald Barry. GSG, 16.8m., 17.79meg.; GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSO, 19.7m., 15.18meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies. 2RO4, 25.4m., 11.81meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.
Prague—8:40 p. m.—Popular Concert. OLR4A, 25.3m., 11.84meg.; OLR5A, 19.7m., 15.23meg.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.71meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—8:45 p. m.—Special Broadcast for Southeastern States of the United States. PCJ, 31.2m., 9.59meg.
Berlin—10:15 p. m.—"The Women's Paradise," operetta. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
London—10:20 p. m.—"The Artist Today," a talk by Eric Newton. GSI, 19.6m., 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.
Prague—10:20 p. m.—Central European Review of Affairs. OLR4A, 25.3m., 11.84meg.; OLR5A, 19.7m., 15.23meg.
London—10:45 p. m.—"Louisiana Boy," sketch, with John Payne's Negro Chorus. GSI, 19.6m., 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.
Caracas—10:45 p. m.—Musical Trio with Matilde Monteverde. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8-meg.

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's practically nothing that satisfies the feminine in us more than to happen in on a smart shop while they're in the midst of making arrangements to move for the summer. Because you know very well that they're going to make their prices most attractive just so there will be nothing left over for them to move! And that's just what we found going on at Mori Sport Shop the other day. (That's Mrs. Horace Morison's shop at 127 Newbury Street.)

It seems that the summer address of this shop is Peterborough, New Hampshire, and the move will be made shortly. (So hurry!) In the meantime you almost have your own "say-so" as far as prices go. . . they're that marked down. There's even a $5 rack of dresses; and show me the woman who doesn't get all sort of glowy and appreciative when she sees this low figure. And, although they call it a sport shop, there are plenty of dressy things around. Especially for the women whose needs are up in the size 40 to 42 bracket. Summer voiles . . . and are they good looking! Designed with the idea of toning down your figure; which doesn't mean that style has been sacrificed! Apron front (that means there's a lot of fullness gathered into a certain amount of space) silk jersey dresses in white silk jersey are now $18.50. (And you know what silk jersey usually sells for.) Linen jackets with padded embroidery effects, to wear over your active sports clothes after the action is over. And, it might improve your serve (and then again maybe it wouldn't; but it's an idea, anyhow!) to know that you were wearing a twelve-gore tennis frock of white cotton material . . . the likes of which Mrs. Morison saw go out of the shop earlier in the reason with a girl who was headed for nothing less than Wimbledon! Cunning two-piece linen dresses, with semi-fitted jackets, and cool low necks (not always so easy to find) are now something like $12.50. The kind you'll see the younger crowd up on the North Shore teaming around in, morning, noon, and night. With a short swing skirt. Or you might prefer the simple little dotted Swiss number we saw, that's all trimmed up with beautiful Irish lace. We forget the price, but we do know it was way down, just as everything else is. But if there's a girl in your family who wants glamour . . . and all for $25, too . . . do take her in to see the combination black sequin and net dinner gown. The skirt is of net; yards and yards of fullness, and resting on the black sequin bodice is a huge wild rose. Of sequins, in real wild rose colors!

A 'Talcum Mitt' Is a Powder Saver

Again a kind creature has come to the aid of women who find that an after-bath dusting with powder usually ends up with more powder on the floor and every available object, than on the body. This state of affairs is counteracted with nothing less than a "Talcum Mitt." No loose powder to spill around, no box to overturn. In fact no nothing, but a generous sized mitten that you put your hand into, and then rub around. You see, the secret (or had you guessed?) is that all the powder is right inside the mitt; ready to ooze itself out in economical or luxurious fashion . . . depending on just how vigorous you are in slapping it around. It sells for $1 at C. Crawford Hollidge's. And we think your little Ella should have one right away . . . . it'll save your maid a lot of work when she comes to the business of cleaning up her bathroom!

'Travel-Pax' Are Very Helpful

They're called "Travel-Pax" . . . and you'll find them at Jordan Marsh's. But you won't have to take yourself any farther than your own room to find that your household has plenty of uses for them. However, they're a slick item that'll help you when it comes to the business of packing. For how often do you find yourself rushing around for small turkish towels in the process; just so you can wrap up some shoe polish, a flock of powder puffs, some liquid nail polish, a shaving brush, your rubbers, and so on far into the night! All because these items have to be protected from the item they're going to be packed in next to. So you see that's where these Cellophane bags come in. They're various sizes, and for 25 cents you come out with ten of them. Three are in the baby bear size, for the tiny items, then there's the mama bear size, and papa bear, who is big enough for gloves and rubbers and so on. Best of all, though, you can see where everything is, so you know just by a quick glance, whether Junior's bib is in this bag, or that one over there! You can use them over and over again.

So you're annoyed because your liquid nail enamel has a way of getting thick? Well, the Revlon people will meet you half way and help you out. They have put out a Revlon Nail Enamel Solvent that thins the enamel down to the required consistency. For 35 cents. You can also use it to clean the little brush. Wherever you buy your Revlon enamel. Chandler's, for example.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Governor Speeds $45,000,000 PWA Projects for R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18—Gov. Robert E. Quinn put a $45,000,000 PWA program for the State into high gear this week with the hope that all preliminary plans for the projects will be finished by next week. The Governor has announced, however, that he will wait another week or two before deciding whether to seek the voters' approval on the projects at a special election or at the regular election in November.

Meanwhile, the Governor has ordered architects, engineers and technicians to go ahead with their preliminary plans. This work is being done by State employees and the architects who have been called in understand that they will be paid for their work only if the projects are approved and carried out.

The last session of the Legislature approved borrowing $25,000,000 to finance the State's share of the program. The individual bond issues, however, must also be approved by the electorate before the issues can be floated. State officials hope the authorized amount plus the amount put up by PWA will be sufficient to cover total cost of $45,000,000. This total figure is more than three times the size of the average annual state budget.

Largest single item on the tentative list is the proposed metropolitan sewer which might serve more than half of the State's area including the cities of Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Warwick.

Taxpayers in the town of Smithfield, R. I., met in special financial town meeting Saturday night and approved a $119,000 PWA program for that community. Included in the list of projects is a new town hall, a recreation field, two fire stations and several small bridges. This is the first PWA program ever approved in Smithfield.

Aiken to Testify

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 18 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken today announced he would testify before the Interstate Commerce Commission tomorrow at the north-south freight rate hearing at Buffalo, N. Y. The Governor said he had been asked to appear by Vermont marble and granite concerns.

Here are a few of our 35¢ Bargains

Here's a tip for bargain hunters. Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday, most long distance telephone rates step way down.

LOOK AT THESE 35¢* BARGAINS!

Boston to Bellows Falls, Vt. . . . Boston to Biddeford, Me. . . . Boston to Brattleboro, Vt. . . . Boston to Nantucket, Mass. . . . Boston to Laconia, N. H.

*3 minute station-to-station rate.

TELEPHONE

Providence Called Safest Auto City Of Size in the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18—Police officials of this city, continuing the traffic safety campaign that began last December, were pleased to learn that the current issue of Public Safety Magazine calls Providence the safest City in the Country in its population class.

The magazine reports Providence had an average of only 3.8 automobile fatalities per 100,000 of population so far this year. Second award in the population class went to Louisville, Ky., which had an average of 9.8 per 100,000 of population.

Meanwhile James J. Cusick, Deputy Police Superintendent, announced the police would appeal to motorists and pedestrians to help caution elderly persons to be more careful crossing streets. The campaign to install caution among children has been particularly successful in recent weeks, he said.

Portsmouth, R. I., Marks 300th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, R. I., July 18—John Clarke and his 22 followers, who founded the Town of Portsmouth when they drew up a compact 300 years ago establishing what is called the first true democracy in this Country, were honored over the week end by exercises held to mark the 300th anniversary of the community.

The Rev. Samuel M. Shoemaker, Rector of Calvary Episcopal church is New York City, speaking at the exercises, credited Clarke and his little band with establishing the first community in the New World where complete religious and political freedom prevailed.

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

that shoe factory pay rolls compiled in two Auburn banks showed a 20 per cent rise over the same period in 1937.

The situation was reflected also in poor department figures for the month of June showing a slight but welcome decrease in demands, although the year's expenditures are far ahead of the previous year.

Quoddy School Opens

A total of 400 youths between 18 and 25 all supposedly from families of submargial incomes, were expected at Quoddy Village, for the start of the third work experience school sponsored by the National Youth Administration near the site of the abandoned tidal power project.

Maine's quota for the session of the school, objective of which is to provide young men with actual experience at types of work such as they might hope to obtain through private employment, is 120. New Hampshire and Vermont are allowed 25 each, Massachusetts and Rhode Island 40 each, Connecticut 20, and New York 60.

PWA Project

The Town of Houlton, with a request for a PWA project to build a $180,000 town hall became the first community to make application for a PWA grant in Maine under the new Federal program. It has been estimated $20,000,000 is available for Maine communities, but local officials have found a quick stumbling block to participation in that the local communities must go on the line for 55 per cent of the costs. Few towns are in a position to do this without endangering their financial status or disregarding their legal debt limits, according to reports.

For this reason, response has been small despite warning of Federal officials that delay may mean loss of the opportunity to participate. Maine officials, with an eye on the red ink, and many economy-minded taxpayers who, at heart, oppose the spending program launched by the Federal Government, are reluctant to endorse a scheme which threatens their financial structure or endangers the borrowing capacity. Thus far they have for the most part turned a deaf ear to the arguments of proponents, which, briefly stated, hinge on the conclusion "We'll have to pay, anyway, so why not get something for our money instead of seeing it go elsewhere?"

League

(Continued from Page 9)

the General Assembly to cancel are:

1. The State tax on towns.
2. The military tax on towns.
3. The share now paid by the towns for support of town paupers in State institutions.
4. The one-third share now paid by the towns for support of widows, under the widows' aid law.
5. The motor vehicle fines assessed in town courts and turned over to the State Highway Fund.
6. The share now paid by the towns for support of children under care of the State Bureau of Child Welfare.
7. Contributions by the towns of a part of the money collected in dog licenses and used by the State for the "encouragement of the sheep industry."

The League would not disturb the old age assistance law, under which the towns collect old age assistance taxes and turn them over to the State. Neither would it change the present system of State grants to towns for education and for roads.

"Providing adequate educational and highway facilities has for many years been accepted as the divided administrative and financial responsibility of the State and the towns," argues the League Secretary.

That the League will meet opposition from State authorities is sure. Present sources of State revenue are no more than needed to finance the present program of State Government. Before another legislative session starts the State will have under way a $25,000,000 building program which will add to its institutional overhead, perhaps $2,000,000 annually.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Exhibit-of-the-Week.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Natural Science Exhibits, Dolls, New Exhibit of Four Extinct Birds, and What Other People Wear on Their Heads and Feet.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of textile designs and modern water colors by Charles Johnson. Through Aug. 6.

Goodspeed's—Complete set of American Clipper Ship plates by George C. Wales. Also original Wales Wash Drawings, and the Stipple Engravings for transfer.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Reproductions of Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Twentieth Century Paintings. Through Aug. 31.

Public Library—Exhibit of Original Comic Strips, Courtesy of Mr. Martin Sheridan, Providence, R. I. Through July 24.

Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays, and during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibitions: Harvard Portraits by Predecessors and Contemporaries of Copley Prints by Dürer. French Paintings and Drawings from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries. Open daily 9 to 4. Closed Sundays and holidays.

Castano Galleries—Old Master Drawings and fine paintings of Barbizon, Italian and American Schools. Also sculpture.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of selected group of oil, water colors and prints, also water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Yamanaka & Co.—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Boston Athenaeum—Colored Engravings. Also French costumes from 1500 to 1800.

Holman's Print Shop—Boston in Pictures.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of nineteenth century English landscapes, and sailing ships.

Charles D. Childs Gallery—Early American paintings, and early ship paintings by Butterworth, Salmon and others.

Goodman-Walker — Old Master Prints. Also water colors by Katharine Sturgis.

Rand Galleries—General exhibit, prints, and paintings.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Craftwork and applied design.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor On Mondays

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Nieuw Amsterd.	July 23	Plymouth July 29	July 22 8:00 pm	July 23 7:30 am
‡Rex	July 23	Gibraltar July 29	July 22 8:00 pm	July 23 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Aug. 3	July 29 4:00 pm	July 29 6:30 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 13 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m., on Tuesdays.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 "March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"	Your Family; drama...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics" ..
6:00 News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service..	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	Lou Martin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 "Songs for You"..	Sport comment	Voice of New England.	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Manuel Quezon	Lowell Thomas, news..	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Organ concert .....
7:00 Ray Heatherton ...	"Alias Jimmy Valentine"; drama	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 "Viewpoints"		"Uncle Ezra"; sketch .	James H. Brennan	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 "On the Trail"...	"Music Is My Handicap"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Eleanor Bowers, songs.
7:45 Boake Carter	Vivian Chiesa, soprano.	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Dan Humbert's Or. ..
8:00 Ted Husing; Connie Boswell; orch.	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews	Burns and Allen; Glen Gray's Orchestra	Warren L. Bishop .... "Studies in Contrast";	Detective drama ..... Detective drama .....
8:15 Rhythm"	Rakov's Orchestra		Frank Dailey's Orch....	"Pianoleers" .....
8:30 Deep River Boys..	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Sport commentator ....
8:45 "Ramblings"	U. S. Army Band.....	"The Guiding Light" ..	baseball game	Sport commentator ....
9:00 "Treasure Island"; dramatization	America's Rhythm Masters	J. Cherniavsky Orch.; vocalist; interviews ..	J. Edgar Hoover..... Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:30 "Treasure Island"; dramatization	America's Rhythm Masters	Horace Heidt's Orch.... Horace Heidt's Orch....	"Barnstormers" ..... "Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour ..... Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lobbies; drama	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 Del Casino	National Forum	Andre Monici's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody" ..	Musical program .....
10:45 "Viewpoints"	National Forum	Andre Monici's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody" ..	"The Monitor News" ..
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment..	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Roger Coleman, tenor
11:30 Dick Gasparre's	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ...	News; Musical Clock...	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ...	"Church in Wildwood"..	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 Rhythm Romance...	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musicale Timetable ....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	"The Old Refrains"...	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musicale Timetable ....
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"...	Andrew Jacobson's	Musicale Timetable ....
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"...	Rhythm Orchestra	Musicale Timetable ....
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"..	Merry-Go-Round"	Farm News .....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse".
9:30 "Joyce Jordan" ...	"Breakfast Club"; popular variety; news	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round"	"Pianologues" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children		Mystery Chef	Studio interviews	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Home Forum; talk.....	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	Singing Strings	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	"Melody Time"	"Jack Of Clubs";	Organ recital	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Hilltop House"...	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones...	Hillbilly music .....
11:15 Rhythmaires; Or..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Organ concert .....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Network program	Consumers' Program ...	"Get Thin to Music"..	Jean Collins, songs....
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	"Road of Life"	Tenor; orchestra	Commentator .....
12:00 "Tower Tempos"..	News; features; Noon-day revue; music.....	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1."		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review..
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	"Classical Gems" .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs"...	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 "Vic and Sade"...		"George and Juanita"...	"Between Bookends" ..	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 "Road of Life"...	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Royal Rangers	"Styles in Rhythm".....
1:45 Hymn recital	Armchair Quartet	Raymond Pugh, pianist	Royal Rangers	Vocalists .....
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob".....	"Musical Roundup" ...	Piano soloist	Concert Band .....
2:15 "Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"...	"Musical Roundup" ...	Musical program	"Musical Tones" .....
2:30 U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sports commentator ...	Federal Theater: "Pioneer of Science"
2:45 U. S. Marine Band	Hymn recital	Concert International	Sports reports	
3:00 "Adventures in Rhythm"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Red Sox vs. Chicago baseball game	"Consolairs" .....
3:15	Rakov's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports reports .....
3:30 Deep River Boys..	U. S. Army Band.....	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox vs. Chicago baseball game	Sport commentator ....
3:45 "Ramblings"	U. S. Army Band.....	"The Guiding Light" ..		Sport commentator ....
4:00 "Matinee Promenade"; organ ...	"Seaside Nights"; program from London.	"Backstage Wife"; sk. "Stella Dallas"	Red Sox vs. Chicago baseball game	Sport commentator .... Sport commentator ....
4:15				
4:30 Obligato	Network program.....	Commentator	Red Sox vs. Chicago baseball game	Sports reports .....
4:45 Vocalist	Network program.....	"Girl Alone"; sketch		Sports reports .....
5:00 Boston Hour	"Pour of Us"	Top Hatters; orch.	Sports reports	Sports reports .....
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters; orch.	Sports reports	Sports reports .....
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 News; music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie".	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics" ..
6:00 News; sports review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News" ..
6:15 Health Conference.	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's roundup...	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review ..
6:30 "Tango Time"	Sports commentator....	Voice of New England.	Dinner concert	Sports reports .....
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra ...
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.
7:15 Hollywood comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	"Five Star Final" .....
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Piano Twins .....
7:45 "Second Husband"	James Melton; orch....	Studio speaker	"Musical Album"	"Pet Peeves" .....
8:00 "Aaron Slick from Punkin Crick" ...	"Dancetime"; orchestra; soloist	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	Dance music ..... Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster" ..... Talk, Rep. Dickstein ..
8:15				
8:30 "Get-Together" ...	"Information Please"; questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Jerry Lee, orchestra ..
8:45 "Get-Together" ...		Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Education vs. Fascism .
9:00 "Grand Central Station"; sketch.	"Now and Then"; orchestra; quintet	"Vox Pop"; informal interviews	Grant Park Concert .. Grant Park Concert ..	Variety Hour ..... Variety Hour .....
9:15				
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orch.; quartet ...

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	1,400,000
Saturday's volume	627,270
1938 volume to date	137,143,688
1937 volume to date	239,994,443

Leading Stocks Rise Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—With steels and motors pointing the way, leading stocks pushed up fractions to around 2 points in today's market. A few volatile issues did even better.

Dealings were slow during the forenoon. Volume broadened somewhat for a brief period after midday, but activity slackened again near the final hour and top marks were lowered by profit selling. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,400,000 shares.

Market analysts, on the whole, although looking for higher prices ultimately, were still inclined to advise a conservative attitude on the thought that the sharp upturn of the past month may have more than discounted an autumn upturn in business.

Favored the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, International Harvester, U. S. Rubber preferred, Boeing, Union Carbide, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, Consolidated Edison and Cerro de Pasco.

Lacking climbing vigor were Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, du Pont, Westinghouse, General Electric, Kennecott, United Aircraft, Standard Oil of N. J., American Telephone and Public Service of N. J.

Irregular tendencies prevailed on the curb. On the upside were Chicago Flexible Shaft, Jones & Laughlin, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines and American Cyanamid "B." Losers included Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, Creole Petroleum, Pepperell and New Jersey Zinc.

Rail Bonds Rise

Brisk buying sent favorites, especially rails, higher in the bond market today. Gains ranging from fractions to a point or more were not uncommon.

U. S. Governments were irregular, with changes ranging from a 3-32 rise to an equal decline. Foreign dollar bonds were mixed. Industrials were erratic, with gains about balancing losses toward the final hour.

Gainers of a point or more included: Adams Express 4s; Southern Pacific 3½s; American Water Works 6s; New Haven 6s of '40, and Western Union 5s of '60.

Off a point or so were Studebaker 6s; Philadelphia Co. 5s, and Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

In the foreign division, Uruguay 3½s gained about a point and Rome 6s dropped more than half a point.

Atlas Corp. Ordered To Underwrite New Radio-Keith Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Atlas Corporation, an investing company, must agree in writing to underwrite new Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation stock proposed by the former company in a reorganization plan for the latter, Special Master George W. Alger ruled. Atlas Corporation owns R-K-O securities in excess of $2,000,000.

Mr. Alger will make three other changes in the plan, which he said he will submit to Federal Judge William Bondy. They are: 1. That both classes of stock, preferred and common, have cumulative voting privileges; 2. That present debenture holders be entitled to one share of preferred and five of common, or they may take one and four-tenths of a share of preferred for each $100 debenture held; 3. Before issuing new debentures, the corporation must obtain consent of 50 per cent of the preferred stockholders.

Book value of the assets of the corporation totaled $23,213,795 or $10.19 per share, Mr. Alger said.

Mr. Alger terminated hearings on the reorganization plan and approved the plan, subject to the inclusion of the four amendments.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Transatlantic securities and the industrial groups closed generally higher in a fairly active session in the stock market. Oils moved upward on continental buying and mining issues were strong. Copper, tobacco and aviation shares attracted attention at higher levels. Home rails sold off on expectations of lower dividend declarations this week and British funds closed fractionally lower.

Paris: Price movements were mixed in the bourse today and trading was quiet. Rentes finished 10 centimes up to 145 lower and Bank of France issue gained 50 francs. Suez Canal lost 60 francs while the industrial groups showed fractional changes in both directions at the close.

Liverpool: Wheat futures moved irregularly throughout the session and finished ¼d. up to ¼d. lower. After opening lower, prices steadied on small weekly shipments to the United Kingdom, then eased again on poor demand from millers.

Hedge selling in cotton futures was absorbed by scattered buying and demand from the Far East, and final quotations were 2 to 4 points net advance.

Commercial Failures Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial and industrial failures in the United States numbered 219 in the week ended July 14, compared with 187 in the preceding week and 152 in the comparable period a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Baldwin Locomotive Works

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The dollar value of orders received in June by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies amounted to $1,500,848 compared with $2,585,090 for June, 1937. The month's bookings brought the total for the first six months of 1938 to $13,347,355, compared with $19,638,082 in the same period last year.

Mathieson Alkali Works

NEW YORK (AP)—Mathieson Alkali Works report for the quarter ended June 30 net profit after depreciation, depletion, Federal income, and undistributed profits taxes, etc., of $181,152, or 18 cents a common share, compared with $172,406 or 16 cents a share, for the quarter ended June 30, 1937.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	3	48¾	48½	48¼	Jul 14
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	42½	41½	42½	— ½
12	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	32	12	11⅝	12	+ ¾
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾a)	1	20	20	20	Jul 7
223¼	165	Addressog (1.40)	4	22½	22	22½	+ ½
2¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
63½	49	Air Reduction (1a)	17	62⅝	61	62⅝	+1⅝
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	21	10½	10	10	— ½
1¾	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf stw	8	11½	11½	11½	+ ¾
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf 420 ww	16	12½	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅝
17¼	5	Alleghan pf 840 ww	4	13¼	10⅝	11	Jul 14
17½	7⅜	Alleghany pr pf	5	13½	12¾	13½	Jul 15
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	36	19	18	19	+ ⅝
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
180	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	10	178½	175	178	
10	7	Allied Kid (¾e)	1	10	10	10	Jul 15
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅞e)	9	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
11⅜	4½	Allied Strs	140	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
63½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	64	64	64	+2
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅞e)	70	50½	48	50¼	+2⅜
18½	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ¼
24	10	Amal Leather pf	4	21	21	21	+1
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	7	75¾	75¼	75½	+ ¾
70	49	Am Ag ChDel (2½e)	1	70	70	70	Jul 16
22¾	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	24	22¾	21⅜	22¾	+1¾
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (⅝e)	4	38	38	38	Jul 15
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	7	100	99½	100	+ ¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	168¾	165	165¾	— ⅛
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	22	28⅝	25¼	26¼	+1⅛
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	7	44⅝	43¾	44⅞	+ ⅜
18¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	36	19¼	17¾	19	+ ¾
104	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	104	104	104	
112½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111⅛	111½	111½	+2½
9	4½	Am Colortype	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
14¼	9	Am Coml Alco	4	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	14	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	7	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	4	6¾	6½	6¾	Jul 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	12	20½	20¼	20½	Jul 7
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	3	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 11
4⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	29	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅜
26¾	12	Am Hide & L pf	4	26¾	26	26	— ¾
42	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	42	41¾	42	Jul 16
2¼	⅞	Am Ice	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	Jul 12
8¾	4⅛	Am International	19	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	24	22⅞	20¾	21¾	+1
74⅛	44	Am Locomot pf	1	70	70	70	
16⅛	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	5	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	12	5⅛	4⅞	5¼	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	9	35½	35	35¼	— ⅛
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	31	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
41	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	2	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
35⅞	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	4	33¾	33½	33¾	
16⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	124	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	47	21½	20⅜	21⅛	+1
80⅛	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	79	78	79	+2
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
14¾	7⅛	Am Seating	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	49	50	48⅝	50	+1¼
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	Jul 14
54¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	54¾	54¼	54¼	Jul 15
34⅜	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	50	28½	26¾	28½	+ 1⅛
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 13
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	1	29	29	29	— ½
117⅛	103½	Am Sug pf (7)	5	107½	107	107½	
20	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	142	140¾	142	+ ¼
78⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	77	77	77	
81⅛	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	6	80	79⅞	80	+ ¼
142	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	142	142	142	Jul 16
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	18	7¾	7	7¼	+ ¼
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	45	12	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Jul 15
7	3¼	Am Woolen	18	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	18	41½	39½	41½	+1⅜
9¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	21	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35	35	35	Jul 11
36¾	21	Anaconda	263	36	34⅜	36	+1⅛
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
14	10	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 16
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	Jul 16
4½	2	A P W Paper	9	4	4	4	Jul 13
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	2	28⅛	28¼	28¼	Jul 15
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	98	98	98	Jul 13
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	109	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	3	53	51	53	+3½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
43¾	24¼	Armstrong Cork	11	44	40⅝	44	+3⅜
10⅜	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	12	10½	10	10½	+ ½
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	9	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
10⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	75	11	10	11	+ ⅜
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
68¼	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	2	70	70	70	+3
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	27	38⅛	36¾	38½	+1⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	27	53⅛	52¾	56	+ ¼
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	22⅛	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¾	6½	6¾	Jul 12
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	13⅛	11	11½	Jul 13
25¾	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	27	26⅛	25¾	26	+ ⅛
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	17	8½	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
44	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
52	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	3	52	51½	52	+ ¼
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	3	7⅜	7	7⅜	Jul 15
6½	½	Auburn Auto	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	2	3½	3½	3½	
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18⅝e)	22	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
		B					
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	95	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	56	9¾	8⅞	9¾	+ ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅛
35	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	35	35	35	Jul 13
22⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	12	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅛
11	5	Barker Bros	16	11⅞	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	76	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	9	Bayuk Cigar(.56⅛e)	25	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
18	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 16
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
112	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	3	115½	115½	115½	+5½
8⅝	5⅜	Belding-Hem (¾e)	4	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	76¾	Jun 28
18⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	91	18¼	17⅛	18¼	+ ⅜
19	15⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	10	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
46	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	46	45½	46	Jul 14
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	135	61¾	58¾	61¾	+1⅞
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
98⅝	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	2	97	96¾	97	+1
28	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	4	27¾	27	27¾	+1¾
18	9¾	Black & Decker	3	19	18	19	+1¼
16⅝	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	13	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ¼
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	25	29¾	29	29½	+ ⅜
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	1	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
14	9	Bond Strs	2	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+1
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	12	16⅜	16¾	16¾	
32	16½	Borg-Warner	24	32	30	31¼	+1
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	4	22	21⅝	22	+1
27½	12¾	Bridgeport Brass	52	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+ ½
27⅞	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¾e)	50	28⅜	27¼	28⅛	+ ¾
35	22	Brigss & Strat(1½e)	1	33	33	33	Jul 14
37½	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	Jul 14
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 16
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	7	11¼	11¼	11½	+ ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	12	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ¼
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	5	19¼	19½	19¼	— ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	33	33	33	Jul 13
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	14	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ¼
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	13	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	Budd Wheel	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
20⅞	13¼	Bullard Co	15	21⅜	20	21⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	15½	BulovaWatch(2½e)	53	34	29⅜	34	+8¼
13	7¼	Burlimg Mills (1)	3	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	16	19¼	19	19¼	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 18
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	9	10	9½	9¾	Jul 15
9¾	5⅝	Butler Bros	18	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
23	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	2	23	23	23	Jul 16
4¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Byers (A M) Co	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	1	19	19	19	
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	3	23¼	22	23¼	+1¾
39¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	16	2	1⅞	2	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	19	9	8¾	8¾	
16⅞	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	15	17	15½	17	+ ⅝
20¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	93	20¾	19¾	20½	+ ⅝
8⅝	5	Canad Pacific	37	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
41	21	Cannon Mills(1¼e)	2	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
7¼	4⅛	Capital Ad A	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(1.20e)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	3	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
98¾	62⅛	Case (J I) Co	6	95½	93	95½	+2
56½	29¾	Caterpil Tract (1e)	18	54½	52¾	54½	+1¾
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
20⅞	9	Celanese Corp	64	21½	20¼	21¼	+ ¾
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	83	83	83	Jul 13
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	23¾	23½	23½	+ ¼
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	2	23	23	23	Jul 16
4½	2	Cent Foundry	8	4⅛	4	4¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	7	Cent R R N J	1	11	11	11	— ⅝
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 7
47½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	15	46¼	45½	46	+1
9½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	10	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & P	3	28½	28	28½	+ ⅜
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	18	31½	30¾	31½	+ ⅛
89	72	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	Jul 11
48½	37⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	4	39¾	39¾	39¾	+1⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 8
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3¾	3½	3¾	— ¼
1⅝	¾	Chi & N West	1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 15
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Jul 16
1½	½	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 16
15⅝	6⅞	Chi Mail Order	14	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1½	1⅜	1½	
15⅝	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	19	16	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅜
35½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32	32	Jul 14
41¾	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jul 6
1¾	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 16
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 14
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 7
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot(⅝e)	9	16¾	14½	16¾	+ ¼
9⅝	3¼	Childs Co	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
69½	25¾	Chrysler Corp (½e)	396	69⅞	67	69½	+2⅜

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	1	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ¼
5	2	City Stores	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
24	10¾	Clark Equip	2	21	20¾	21	+1
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	+1
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	28	43½	41	43½	+2¼
20⅞	10½	Cluett Peabody(.40e)	32	21½	20	21¼	+1⅛
140	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	4	138½	138½	138½	+ ½
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58⅜	58	58⅜	+ ½
12	7¼	Colgate-Palm-P	26	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ½
96½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	11	96	94	95	Jul 12
27½	13¼	Collins & Aik (⅝e)	21	28½	27⅜	28¼	+ ¾
20	9¼	Col Pict & Iron	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
22¼	13⅝	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
21⅞	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 16
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	46	8⅝	7⅞	8½	+ ½
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	69½	68½	68½	— ⅞
16	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	10	16½	15⅜	16½	+ ⅜
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	34½	34½	34½	+1⅜
91½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	90½	90½	90½	+1½
44½	23	Coml Credit (4)	20	45⅜	44	45⅝	+1⅜
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	97½	97½	97¼	+3¼
50	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	14	49⅞	49½	49½	— ½
105	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents	58	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
2	1	Com'with & South	18	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	7	44¼	43½	44	+1½
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	15	27	26⅞	27	— ¼
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	10	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	56	10½	10⅛	10½	
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 15
½	¼	Consol Textile	2	¾	¾	¾	
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Jul 9
89½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	88	88	88	Jul 14
17⅜	9¾	Container Corp	21	17⅜	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
24⅜	8⅝	Cont Bak A	49	24½	23½	23½	— ¾
3	1¼	Cont Bak B	43	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
97	65½	Cont Can pf (5)	4	97	95	97	Jul 16
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	9	47¾	46¼	47½	+ ½
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	Jul 16
9⅝	6	Cont Diamond (.40e)	9	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ¼
35⅝	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ¼
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (½e)	32	35	34¼	34⅞	
18½	10	Cont Steel	4	16	15⅜	16	+ ½
69	53	Corn Products (3)	3	66¾	66½	66¾	
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Jul 16
4⅞	2¾	Coty Inc	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	19	Crane Co	95	34½	33¾	34½	+1½
110	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	5	109	107¾	108	—1¾
25	21½	Cream of Wh(1½e)	4	25	23	25	Jul 14
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 15
37⅜	22¼	Crown Cork & S	38	37⅜	36¼	36⅝	+1
37	29	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	1

Commerce and Finance

Activity in the Steel Industry Is at Best Level Since April

Business and Industry

Chambers Start Move to Defend Free Enterprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—Ten thousand local business organizations were urged by seven leading chambers of commerce here today to participate actively in an educational movement designed "to resell the American system to America." Working first through leaders of enterprise, then employees, and finally customers, sponsors of the program hope eventually to carry their campaign to every one of New York City's 7,000,000 residents.

"We hold . . . that the salvation of America must come from adherence to the proved American system, and that we will never effect any permanent cure for present-day economic evils except as the individual initiative which has built America is enabled by reasonable freedom of action to continue this process," presidents of the seven chambers stress in a joint statement.

To Aid American System

They add that while managers and entrepreneurs have been too busy "holding the line against panic and paralyzing fear" to combat attacks upon business and the American system of free enterprise, a proper defense of the nation's economic machinery cannot safely be delayed.

Conducted under the slogan, "What helps business helps you," the campaign is designed "to show the fallacy and the dangers in the repeated attacks upon private business; to lay bare the dangers of regimentation; and to develop sentiment which will operate to protect the American system of free enterprise. . . ."

Organizations joining in the campaign are the Merchants' Association of New York, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the New York Board of Trade, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the Bourough of Queens, the Bronx Board of Trade, and the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce.

Letters are being sent by these organizations today to approximately 10,000 businessmen, corporations, and firms asking them to join in the movement through distribution of literature to employees and friends, through the use of envelope stickers, display of posters and other methods calculated to create an appreciation of the service performed by business.

No Politics in Campaign

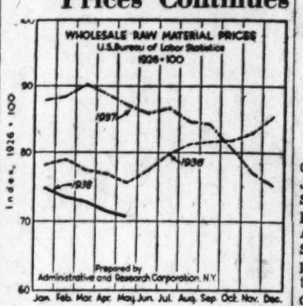
Chamber of Commerce heads denied that the campaign was in any degree political, but emphasized they sought merely to develop among workers and consumers a better understanding of the common interest which those two groups, and investors, have in the prosperity of the business world.

"American business is an entity the parts of which are interdependent and interrelated—not a particular class or group," the statement holds. "The people are an integral part of business and operate it as workers and investors. The worker, the investor and the consumer are the beneficiaries of this entity and have a common interest in maintaining it."

A formal platform outlined to show the lines along which the campaign would be shaped includes a declaration that "business is eager to lighten the load of labor and to pay the best possible wage." It adds that business offers every man the opportunity to go as far as his ability and his industry will carry him, and that business is always seeking ways to give better products or services for less money.

Leaders of the program recalled that in a similar movement the United States Chamber of Commerce had obtained the co-operation of organizations in 1,200 communities in helping to resell the American business system to the public.

Drop in Raw Goods Prices Continues



Eastern Building Contracts in June Highest This Year

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Building contracts awarded in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains in June constituted the largest dollar volume for any month thus far in 1938, F. W. Dodge Corporation reported today.

The total was $167,485,000, an increase over May of 4 per cent. Compared with June, 1937, however, the total was 23 per cent lower.

Residential contracts aggregated $85,682,000, an amount 3 per cent ahead of May and only 8 per cent behind June a year ago.

"Since June, 1937, had the second largest residential contract volume of any month in that year," the corporation stated, "the record of June, 1938, indicates continuous, though gradual, upward progress."

Non-residential building contracts, amounting to $81,803,000, were 5 per cent better than in May, but 35 per cent behind a year ago.

Heavy engineering construction of the public works and utilities classifications amounted to $83,521,000 in June, 32 per cent under May and 16 per cent below a year ago. Calling attention to this relatively small total for this kind of work, the corporation said it was expected to increase "greatly" in coming months under the stimulus of the new Federal spending program.

The grand total of all building and engineering work recorded in June was $251,006,000, a decrease of 11 per cent under May and 21 per cent under the comparative month a year ago.

The accumulated total of building and engineering work for the first half of 1937 was $1,294,272,000, the highest for a similar period since 1931 with the exception of 1937.

No HOLC Loan Rate Cut, Declares Fahey

WASHINGTON (AP) — John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, said neither a reduction of interest rates nor a moratorium on principal of Home Owners' Loan Corporation mortgages would provide an effectime solution to the problem of foreclosures on homes.

Mr. Fahey made this statement in a letter to Representative William B. Barry (D-NY). The letter, was written in response to proposals by a group of Congressmen from New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, who were led by Mr. Barry.

Mr. Fahey said reduced interest and suspended principal payments would only place a burden on the Treasury, and eventually, on homeowners and taxpayers generally. He added that HOLC was giving close attention to every delinquent borrower who shows willingness and prospective ability to meet his obligation.

Rubber Committee Meets

LONDON—The customary bimonthly International Rubber Regulation Committee meeting will be held July 26.

Steel Operations Rise 8 Points To 32 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Influenced principally by shutdowns the week of July 4, steel production in the United States during the past week rose impressively to the best level since April, according to the magazine Steel. Almost all districts participated in the rise, boosting production 8 points to 32 per cent of mill capacity.

Pittsburgh operations advanced 10 points to 25 per cent, while Chicago schedules were up 8.5 points at 32.5 per cent. Other districts to increase production included Eastern Pennsylvania, up 5.5 points to 27.5 per cent; Buffalo, up 5 points at 35; New England up 2 points at 35; Cincinnati, up 2 points at 38; Cleveland, up 10.5 points at 26; Youngstown, up 3 points at 30; Wheeling, up 2 points at 46. Birmingham was unchanged at 42 per cent, with Detroit holding at 29. St. Louis dropped 15 points to 18.

Consumption Low

Steel demand has responded only feebly to recent price reductions, and while buying is slightly heavier in some districts, the low rate of steel consumption in many industries is a restrictive factor which lower quotations have been unable to offset immediately, according to the report.

Sentiment has improved decidedly the past 30 days, however, and a more hopeful view is taken of the future. At best, only slight recovery in business is looked for this month, due partly to seasonal influences, but producers feel confident that the groundwork has been laid for a gradual but stady betterment during coming weeks.

Confusion resulting from the introduction of new basing points and revised prices on various steel products is clearing, thereby removing much of the uncertainty which recently tended to postpone buying and permitting the release of some tonnages temporarily held from the market.

A buoyant scrap market continues to furnish a bullish note. Consumers are slow to increase their purchases, but prices have risen further in all consuming districts. The steelmaking scrap composite advanced 58 cents last week to $13.08, the highest since the final week of March.

Railroad Buying Dull

Markets railroad material and equipment remain dull despite a slight gain in miscellaneous purchases by some roads.

Activity in structural and reinforcing steel is well sustained and shortly will benefit from the federal spending program. Automotive steel buying remains slow, although production is making a better showing for July than was expected 60 days ago when numerous shutdowns were thought in prospect.

Motor car assemblies last week rebounded sharply to 42,010 units, compensating for light schedules during the holiday week when output was only 25,375. Last week's total was the best since last May but far below the level a year ago.

The finished steel price composite holds at $57.20, while the iron and steel, composite is down 6 cents to $36.27 on further adjustments.

FTC Enjoins Fence Makers on Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Trade Commission announced it had ordered the United Fence Manufacturers Association of Burlington, N. J., and eight producers to stop an alleged effort to maintain identical prices for snow fence.

The eight producers were listed by the commission as follows: Mattson Wire & Manufacturing Company, Joliet, Ill.; Nebraska Bridge Supply & Lumber Company, Omaha, Neb.; Rowe Manufacturing Company, Galesburg, Ill.; Glenn A. Martin & Edgar Lindabury, trading as H. R. Lindabury & Sons and as New Jersey Fence Company, Burington, N. J.; J. M. and J. Wayne Denning, trading as Illinois Wire & Manufacturing Company of Joliet, Ill.; Margaret C. Larsen, trading as Buffalo Industrial Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and Stewart W. Adams, Oxford, N. Y.

The commission said these companies sold 90 per cent of the snow fence purchased in the following states for use as barriers along highways:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Many Wall St. Men Still Unemployed

NEW YORK (AP)—Approximately half the Wall Street brokerage house employees who were dismissed between Jan. 1 and June 15 this year due to slack business are still unemployed, a "replacement" committee of the New York Stock Exchange reported.

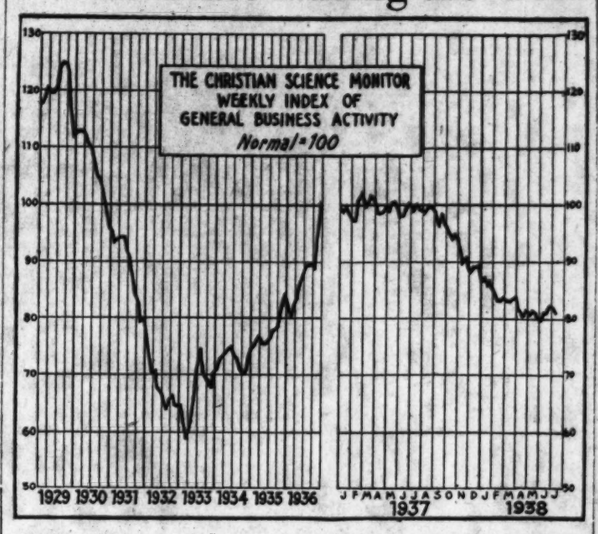
The committee, appointed several weeks ago to survey labor conditions in the financial district, found from replies from 472 member firms of the New York Stock Exchange that a total of 6,979 workers were released in the six-month period and on June 15 there were 3,579 who had not found employment elsewhere.

The firms answering the questionnaire estimated if turnover averaged 2,000,000 shares daily for the balance of the year they would be able to rehire 1,275 workers, but if the turnover averaged only 500,000 shares—which was about a normal day prior to June 20—they would have to dismiss an additional 1,818 employees.

See Grape Juice Prices Higher

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A 100,000-ton shortage in the Concord grape harvest this fall will bring a sharp rise, already begun, in grape juice prices, Fred B. Meyer, President of the United Grape Products Sales Corporation, predicted here following a survey just completed in New York and Michigan.

Monitor Business Index Shows A Decrease During the Week



With the three components showing declines from the previous week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity declined to 81.0 (prel.) on July 9 from 82.0 on July 2. This compares with a level of 99.1 on July 10, 1937.

Electric power production showed the greatest decline from 88.4 to 86.8, while bank debits outside New York City dropped from 90.6 to 89.9 and miscellaneous carloadings decreased from 85.6 to 85.4.

Steel operations during the past week increased 8 points to 32 per cent of mill capacity, the best level since April. All districts participated in the upturn.

Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.5 per cent during the week, due to a sharp increase in wholesale prices of farm products and foods. The advance brought the all-commodity index of the U. S. Department of Labor to 78.3 per cent of the 1926 average and 10.7 per cent below the week ended July 10, 1937.

Automobile assemblies rebounded sharply last week to 42,010 units, compensating for light schedules during the holiday week when production was only 25,375. Last week's total was the best since late May but far below the level for a year ago.

The retail business during the week was 2 to 7 per cent above the previous week but 6 to 14 per cent under the comparable week last year.

In response to the heavy buying of the past month the textile industry is increasing operations with prospects of further advance. Manufacturers believe that the textile trend has turned upward. The Boston wool market was quite active during the past week and prices were firm to higher.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 9,* 1938	July 2, 1938	July 10 1937
Combined index	81.0	82.0	99.1
Bk debits outside NYC	89.9	90.6	94.8
Elec power production	86.8	88.4	102.3
Misc carloadings	85.4	85.6	97.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week continued the sidewise movement of the previous two weeks and ended Saturday at exactly the same point on the Dow-Jones' Industrial Averages as the closing of July 2—138.53. Last week's backing and filling had one difference from that of previous fortnight. Volume increased on the downside, decreased on the upside. This was particularly noticeable on Wednesday and Thursday. The market rose Wednesday afternoon almost to the 140 level which has now assumed magical significance to chart-readers. But on this rise volume tapered off, and when chart-readers (which seems nearly everybody these days) seemed convinced that the 140 ceiling could not be penetrated, volume increased sharply on the subsequent downward slide.

But this slide did not go far. By the end of the week the charts seemed to show for July a triangle with a level top and a rising bottom—a good sign.

Sidewise Movement

This sidewise movement is all that three weeks have developed of the expected "technical reaction." Professionals here are still "bearish for the short-term" but bulls still point out that the market is now at the levels of last October, when volume averaged 2,000,000 shares for an entire month, and that even the strongest market would have to shift into low for a while to get the power to push through this "resistance level" at which millions of shares are likely to be thrown into the market by those who got in last October and who now hope for nothing better than to get out even.

Steels and motors, leaders of the previous rise, were apathetic and conspicuous on the sell-offs. The rails and the utilities have not done as well as the industrials.

Business news and stock prices seemed to have changed roles, for business is now looking up while the market for the best part of last week was looking down. Steel operations jumped to 33 per cent, the best since March. Steel scrap inched up to $14-14.50 for number one heavy melting, as good an advance as the first week of the June bull market. The Street is watching closely to see whether the steel industry is being offered a deal at Washington not to cut wages in return for being quietly exempted from the pending "monopoly" investigation. But the chief bullish news seems to come from the "consumer industries." Textile and building news continues good. Apparently retail demand for automobiles in July will support better Detroit schedules then expected. Increased demand for steel seems to come from consumer rather than capital goods sources.

Political News Quiet

Political news had little market effect, and little attention was paid to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign tour. Of course Mr. Ickes' announcement of $9,500,000 more of PWA money for competitive municipal power facilities contributed to the comparative sluggishness of the utilities, as did also the failure so far of pending negotiations between Wendell Willkie and the TVA for sale of some of Commonwealth & Southern's threatened subsidiaries' properties.

Traders also don't like, as a broad market influence, the returning pessimism in London which drove British rails to new lows again for the decline. But recent months seem to show that London may again be cheered if New York keeps heart. Bonds generally followed stocks in their sidewise movement. Government issues were indifferent to the latest official estimate of the 1938-1939 Treasury deficit. Nobody was surprised. The continued good cheer in the brokerage fraternity showed in the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $85,000. The year's low, only a month ago, was $52,000. Morgan Stanley's Bell subsidiary offering went well and is expected to be followed in coming weeks by many offerings even bigger.

Electric Power Now Studied for Wartime Mobilization in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government is checking up to determine what electric power facilities would be available in the event of a wartime mobilization of industry.

The Public Works Administration announced that $50,000 had been allotted to complete the survey, which was authorized by President Roosevelt in March. The Federal Power Commission has been at work on it about two months, in co-operation with the War Department.

Power Commissioner Basil Manly is supervising it, and Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, who is in charge of his department's industrial mobilization program, is co-operating with Mr. Manly.

The mobilization program requires a thorough study of the availability of all raw materials, transportation, manufacturing, and other facilities and formulation of a system for their use in a war emergency.

The War Department, suggesting the survey to the President, pointed out that power facilities would be vital to the program. In the event of war, rapid installation and expansion of factories would take place, and this would require large increases in power facilities.

It is important for the department to know in what areas there are no great reserves of power, so that it will not plan to establish factories there.

The department also is concerned about "bottle necks" in transmission lines, and these will be included in the study. In some parts of the country, Mr. Johnson pointed out, industrial activity and the normal life of the city could be crippled by an enemy's destruction of one power source. Additional power lines could now be built in such places, linking two, or more, sources and providing alternate supplies of power.

Indianapolis Power Plans New Issues

WASHINGTON (AP)—Indianapolis Power & Light Company filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $32,000,000 of first mortgage bonds and $5,500,000 of serial notes.

The notes mature from Aug. 1, 1939, to Aug. 1, 1948. The interest rate on the bonds and notes and maturity date of the bonds will be filed later.

Net proceeds from the sale of the bonds and notes will be used in redeeming at 104 per cent of par value $37,509,000 principal amount of the company's outstanding first mortgage gold bonds "series A" 5 per cent, due Jan. 1, 1957.

A total of $29,009,360 will be required for payment of principal and premium, it was disclosed, and additional funds will be supplied by the company.

Rise in Number Of 'Millionaires' In 1936 Tax Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—For the tax year 1936 there were 20 more persons reporting net incomes of $1,000,000 or more as compared with the preceding year, the number of such returns increasing from 41 to 61, according to an analysis of individual income tax returns filed in 1937 and made public by the Treasury Department.

Total net income reported by individuals for 1936 was $19,240,109,644, an increase of $4,330,297,619, or 29 per cent, over 1935.

Some Big Incomes

For each of the tax years 1935 and 1936 there was one return filed for net income between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000; in 1936 there were four reporting from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, compared with seven in this class in the preceding year. Fourteen of the 1936 returns showed net income between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, compared with two in the year before; nine of the 1936 returns reported net income between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, compared with eight in the preceding year, and thirty-three of the 1936 returns showed net incomes from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, compared with twenty-three in 1935.

In 1936, 61 "millionaires" reported total net income of $88,222,000 and paid taxes of $62,548,000, while the forty-one "millionaires" in 1935 reported total net income of $64,510,000 and paid taxes of $36,208,000, according to the Treasury.

The income class with the largest estimated income for each of the taxable years 1935 and 1936 was the group reporting net income between $2,500 and $3,000 whose exemptions were sufficient to render their incomes non-taxable. For 1935 these net incomes aggregated $1,352,712,000 and for 1936 $1,521,863,000.

The income class that paid the highest amount of income taxes for 1936 and the preceding year was that reporting net incomes of from $100,000 to $150,000. This group paid $116,156,000 in taxes on $311,279,000 of net income for 1936 and $54,132,000 on $166,379,000 for 1935, according to the report. The next highest group contribution was from those reporting net incomes of from $30,000 to $40,000.

For the year 1936 the returns numbered 5,413,499, an increase of 838,487 over the preceding year, or 18.3 per cent. Of these, the number of taxable returns was 2,861,108, an increase of 750,218, or 35.5 per cent over 1935.

New York Pays Most

New York contributed the largest amount in individual income taxes, paying $348,687,000 for 1936 and $202,971,000 for 1935. The number of returns filed from New York was 976,939 for 1936 and 852,076 for 1935; the total net income reported was $3,864,453,000 for 1936 and $3,106,264,000 for 1935.

New Jersey showed 260,328 individual returns for 1936, compared with 223,489 for 1935; the total net income of $928,153,000, compared with $737,155,000, and the total individual income taxes of $54,395,000 compared with $34,604,000.

Connecticut had 121,805 individual returns, compared with 100,898 for 1935; net income reported was $439,106,000 against $340,303,000, and the total tax was $35,983,000, compared with $17,227,000.

The following shows the distribution of tax by the states, the number of returns, net income and total tax. Money figures are in thousands of dollars.

States and Territories	No. of Returns 1936	No. of Returns 1935	Net Income 1936	Net Income 1936	Total Tax 1936	Total Tax 1935
Alabama	31,712	26,141	$106,648	$80,444	$3,435	$1,702
Arizona	16,842	13,941	51,444	38,298	1,429	648
Arkansas	16,587	14,085	61,157	43,351	2,074	797
California	436,128	367,757	1,494,599	1,172,303	76,428	42,033
Colorado	40,332	33,475	146,499	108,379	8,935	4,057
Connecticut	121,805	100,898	439,106	340,303	35,983	17,227
Delaware	13,739	11,371	96,695	64,760	25,539	11,402
District of Columbia	106,863	95,271	327,468	268,667	13,291	7,176
Florida	44,048	38,021	197,705	144,693	18,608	8,933
Georgia	49,512	46,702	181,626	150,963	8,479	4,149
Hawaii	15,214	13,262	58,738	46,902	4,408	2,396
Idaho	14,201	11,005	41,693	32,803	732	351
Illinois	418,303	345,857	1,559,035	1,171,834	102,036	51,134
Indiana	103,303	82,436	332,021	245,920	15,648	8,487
Iowa	67,345	57,788	184,118	148,526	4,841	2,791
Kansas	47,374	39,492	145,617	111,404	3,945	2,042
Kentucky	45,189	39,783	157,007	125,101	8,582	3,742
Louisiana	43,738	40,123	160,055	122,582	8,395	3,066
Maine	25,057	21,326	88,859	69,455	5,181	2,568
Maryland	105,673	92,550	391,589	316,888	21,594	12,013
Massachusetts	284,320	257,495	988,904	825,327	58,876	31,804
Michigan	239,363	173,799	862,878	568,270	60,303	28,319
Minnesota	86,294	72,258	296,979	222,818	13,677	6,673
Mississippi	16,296	13,570	54,517	36,879	1,740	870
Missouri	130,521	110,370	462,885	358,088	24,211	12,426
Montana	33,916	19,924	68,788	56,720	1,411	981
Nebraska	36,887	21,253	115,138	93,113	3,222	1,796
Nevada	7,554	6,441	27,045	20,681	2,226	1,364
New Hampshire	19,664	17,687	62,820	51,554	3,059	1,435
New Jersey	260,328	223,489	928,153	737,155	54,395	34,604
New Mexico	11,222	9,272	34,953	25,400	800	385
New York	976,939	852,076	3,864,453	3,106,264	348,687	202,971
North Carolina	42,075	35,813	156,362	124,880	10,499	6,419
North Dakota	10,809	10,039	26,705	23,077	352	191
Ohio	308,789	246,388	1,078,986	766,529	58,477	38,982
Oklahoma	51,277	44,909	170,786	139,148	6,632	3,433
Oregon	37,778	33,273	118,061	91,306	3,213	1,626
Pennsylvania	470,511	389,994	1,604,325	1,273,383	104,979	57,053
Rhode Island	38,424	33,009	141,968	113,641	10,756	6,002
South Carolina	19,975	16,826	61,787	47,010	1,654	803
South Dakota	10,724	9,582	27,756	24,694	431	345
Tennessee	48,048	42,341	173,317	135,587	7,343	3,937
Texas	156,855	131,447	569,444			
Utah	16,262	14,088	50,927	39,903	1,458	686
Vermont	12,193	10,903				
Virginia	82,449	64,823	218,974	171,304	11,791	5,269
Washington*	88,640	69,919	259,880	197,924	7,876	3,868
West Virginia	47,527	37,224	145,746	106,920	5,161	2,276
Wisconsin	124,202	105,785	338,951	258,390	13,615	5,577
Wyoming	10,702	8,739	36,337	23,703	1,139	646
Total	5,413,499	4,575,012	$19,240,110	$14,909,812	$1,214,017	$657,439

*Includes Alaska.

Given New Post

Edwin C. Barringer

Editor of the Daily Metal Trade of Cleveland, Has Been Appointed Executive Secretary of the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel. He Succeeds Benjamin Schwartz. Mr. Barringer Will Take Office on Aug. 15, at the New York Headquarters of the Institute. Practically All of His Business Career Has Been Devoted to the Publication Industry

Leading Australian Theatrical Concern Under New Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A new company with capital of £105,000 has been formed to acquire the entertainment activities of J. C. Williamson Ltd., leading Australian theatrical and concert entrepreneurs. Mr. Kenneth W. Asprey, of Sydney, said that, as the outcome of protracted negotiations aimed at reorganization of the real estate and entertainment business of the Williamson firm, agreements had been completed to separate the entertainment business from the other activities and to provide for the entertainment side to be acquired by Australian and New Zealand Thetres Ltd.

The new company has acquired the lease of nine theaters in Australia and New Zealand, with all theatrical and other entertainment rights attached to the dramatic, musical, broadcasting, and concert business of J. C. Williamson Ltd., including scenery, costumes, wardrobe and theatrical properties. An early announcement by the new company was that it would draw more extensively on the American stage for its entertainers than previously.

There is interest in the future of the four Tait brothers who have lately controlled the Williamson company, but who lost that control as the result of other shareholders selling out to newcomers. It is now announced that, in addition to the appointment of Mr. Frank Tait as a joint managing director of the new company, Messrs. E. J. and J. H. Tait wil act in a consulting and advisory capacity to the new organization, and Mr. Nevin Tait will continue to act as the London representative. Despite this, the Tait's will have a smaller voice in Australian stage entertainment.

An important aspect of the new company's plans is recognition of the close link between the theatrical business and broadcasting, as the company will closely collaborate with an extensive group of stations throughout Australia. Another important feature is the association with the motion picture industry through Mr. Stanley S. Crick, until recently head of the Fox organization in Australia, and Mr. George B. Dean, a leading exhibitor.

Canadian Exports Off Sharply in June

OTTAWA (CP)—Value of Canadian products exported in June was $66,661,943, compared with $113,918,103 in June, 1937, a national revenue department statement said. Foreign products exported through Canadian ports were valued at $11,645,891, as against $1,379,539 in June, 1937.

In the first quarter of the fiscal year ended June 30, Canadian products exported were valued at $185,680,195, as against $282,959,318 in the three months ended June 30, 1937.

Comparative figures for foreign produce exoprted through Canadian ports were $21,672,021 last June and $4,849,418 in June, 1937.

Southern Workers Long Idle, Return To Textile Mills

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18 (AP)—Recent revival of activity in the textile industry is creating jobs for thousands of Southern mill workers who have long been idle and providing increased hours of work for many who have been on part time, it was reported here.

In four plants of the proximity cotton mill chain at Greensboro and vicinity 5,300 workers are scheduled to return to work today, marking the end of a strike over a wage cut. The workers will operate five days a week for three weeks and then probably will return to the four-day week in effect before the strike.

At Lexington the Ehrlanger Mill has resumed after a shutdown of more than two months with prospects of employing 600 workers shortly.

From Danville, Va., it was reported the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, employing 10,000, stepped up operations from two days to four days a week, but with a 12½ per cent wage cut.

At Philadelphia, H. H. Cohen, secretary of Knitted Outer Goods Manufacturers Association, said 45 Philadelphia textile factories plan to reopen between now and Aug. 15, for seasonal fall business. The mills employ about 1,500 workers in slow periods and with the fall program about 2,500 will work as against 5,000 in more active years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The return to work of approximately 500 employees of the Roanoke, Va., plant of the American Viscose Company was announced at Roanoke by N. C. Neren, plant manager.

The workers are those in the spinning unit who, affected by a previous order, were being laid off between July 1 and 15.

The re-employment of the workers, Mr. Neren said, is occasioned by a demand which has arisen for a certain size of yarn not heretofore manufactured in this plant.

The recent upturn in business has inspired officials of the Blue Buckle Overall Company, at Lynchburg, Va., to disclose that they are returning to full production. Nearly 500 workers are affected.

For more than two months the company has been employing about half its usual force.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Va.—Recent textile orders will require the employment of about 160 additional workers at the Winchester Woolen Company's plant here, according to M. D. Weaver, company secretary. He said "the trade everywhere is looking for a fairly good season."

St. Louis Shoe Firm Bought by Syndicate For About $500,000

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Negotiations for sale of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company to a St. Louis syndicate have been completed.

W. L. Collins, president of the Collins-Morris Shoe Company and head of the syndicate, said "about $500,000" was paid for controlling interest in the 55-year-old company.

The syndicate held an option good until midnight, July 15, to buy a majority interest. Filing in Circuit Court of a stipulation dismissing the suit which placed the company in receivership May 3 was necessary before the deadline.

The final stock purchase papers were signed July 15, in the afternoon, but the stipulation needed the signature of Judge William S. Connor, who was 130 miles away in Van Buren, Mo., on a fishing trip.

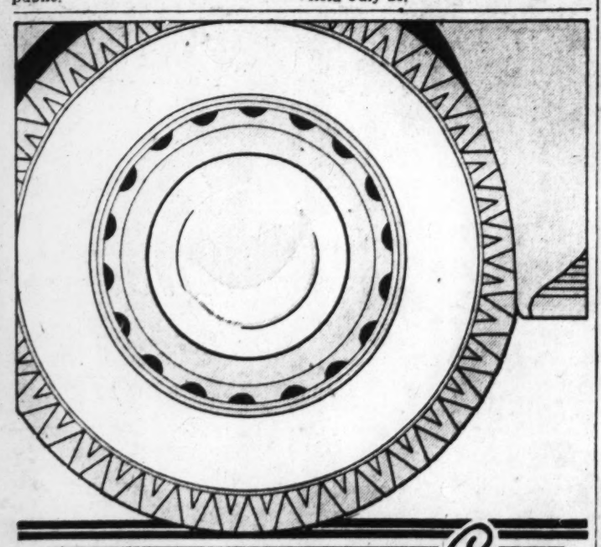
Representatives of the syndicate and company chartered a plane, flew to Van Buren and obtained Judge Connor's signature, returned to St. Louis and dashed for the Circuit Clerk's office.

They didn't make it—the papers were stamped 12:04 a. m. (C. S. T.) by a waiting deputy—but attorneys said the missed deadline wouldn't matter since Judge Connor had signed before midnight.

Hamilton-Brown showed a loss of $323,098 in a report issued for the fiscal year ended last Nov. 30.

The Collins-Morris Company reported a profit of $111,212 on sales of $1,317,913 for its last complete fiscal period of 11 months ended last Nov. 30.

Mr. Collins and Edward W. Morris, his partner, started with an initial capital of $2,500 five years ago. Mr. Collins was a former shoe factory worker.



It is important to have "good rubber" on your car before you start on any drive—be it down to the square for a bit of shopping, or across a continent on a holiday trip. Dealers in many dependable makes of tires advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

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• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Commission Rules Out Wage Data In Rate Parity Case

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Northern interests met a setback in their efforts to prove that Southern shippers should not be granted lower freight rates on northbound goods.

An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner ruled out testimony relating to comparative wage levels of the North and South, as a Southern spokesman hinted that the North was suffering from industrial "decay."

At the same time, the commission eliminated wooden furniture from the list of commodities affected in the South's proposed rate reductions, a move proposed by Southern manufacturers.

Southern opposition developed when Wendell A. Van Hook, New York City civil engineer, testifying for New York State, sought to present exhibits purporting to show that Southeastern wage levels were lower than those in the Northeast. The South's objections were sustained by Examiner G. H. Mattingly.

Argue on Wage Levels

Mr. Van Hook was allowed, however, to make this general statement for the records:

"In general, our findings show lower wages and longer hours in the Southeastern states than in the Northeastern."

Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana, opposing the Southern rate proposal, told the commission earlier this week that the South did not need lower rates in order to develop Northern trade, because it already had several advantages over the North, one of which was the "extreme difference in the cost of labor."

As Mr. Van Hook went on to other testimony, he was asked by J. Van Dyke Norman, Louisville attorney:

"Doesn't your study indicate the South is suffering from industrial growing pains while the North is suffering from decay?"

The witness said he did not know.

It was Mr. Norman who fought introduction of Van Hook's figures on wage levels. He argued that the figures would "mean nothing" because wage scales are constantly changing and the national wage-hour law "now fixes wages uniformly."

"We contend we have a right to compete on a parity of rates," Mr. Norman said, "unless there is some transportation reason why we shouldn't."

Says Evidence of Costs Vital

Mr. Parker McCollester, special assistant Attorney General of New York State, argued that "evidence of production costs is vital here," and that "labor, as a part of production costs, should be treated in the record."

Harry C. Ames, counsel for the New England Conference of Governors, contended that Southern witnesses had been allowed to paint an economic picture of their section. He said this picture was incomplete, however, without the detail of wage levels which the North sought to introduce.

Saturday's session was the fifth in the Buffalo hearing, which is a continuation of proceedings begun in Birmingham, Ala., in April.

The complaint was filed by the State of Alabama against the New York Central Railroad, and asked readjustment of railroad freight rates into Northern territory on a long list of commodities.

A number of intervenors on both sides, however, have brought into the case most of the railroads and states and a number of industrial concerns in both North and South.

Essentially, the Southern request is for northbound freight rates that are on a mile-for-mile parity with rates prevailing within the Northern or "official" freight classification area. Both areas lie east of the Mississippi. They are separated roughly by the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

Sugar Imports Have Sharp Slump Under Control Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that sugar delivered to American markets under the control law during the first six months of this year totaled 2,825,223 short tons, raw value.

Deliveries for the comparable period last year totaled 3,249,149 short tons, raw value.

Deliveries this year and last by refiners were reported at 2,046,596 and 2,252,149 short tons; by beet factories 481,393 and 629,273, and by importers 297,234 and 368,727.

Stocks of sugar held by cane refiners on June 30 were reported at 830,713 short tons raw value, compared with 930,338 on the same date last year.

Financial Briefs

For every dollar in cash dividends paid by the railroads to their owners in the five-year period 1933-1937, federal, state and local governments received $1.98 in taxes from the railroads, the Association of American Railroads reports.

There are more than 840,000 civil service employees in the United States, says The Associated Press.

Four tons of steel and cast iron products are used in constructing and equipping a five-room house, but their total cost at the steel mill is only 4 per cent of the cost of the dwelling, according to Steel Facts.

Nearly 20 per cent of the tractors in operation on American farms were manufactured last year, according to a Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture report on the basis of a United States Department of Commerce survey. More than 13 per cent of the automobiles and motortrucks owned on farms in this country are 1937 models. One in every six farm-owned automobiles is 10 years old or older, the report stated.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	107.20	107.20	107.20
6 3¼s '47-'43	109.29	109.27	109.29
2 3¼s '46-'44	109.26	109.26	109.26
3 2¾s '47-'45	106.16	106.16	106.16
2 3s '48-'46	107.31	107.31	107.31
2 3¼s '49-'46	108.22	108.22	108.22
2 4¼s '52-'47	118.24	118.24	118.24
11 2½s '53-'49	101.31	101.30	101.30
8 2½s '54-'51	103.18	103.17	103.18
16 2¼s '56-'53	104.2	103.31	103.31
16 2¼s '59-'56	102.31	102.29	102.29
17 2¼s '63-'58	102.7	102.7	102.7

Federal Farm Mortgages

1 3s '47-'42	106	106	106
1 3¼s '64-'44	106.29	106.29	106.29
4 3s '49-'44	106.4	106.4	106.4

Home Owners' Loan

4 2¾s '49-'39	102.24	102.24	102.24
1 2¼s '40-42	103.29	103.29	103.29
4 3s '52-'44	106.4	106.3	106.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	97½	97½	97½
6 Alleghany 5s '44	72	72	72
18 Allis Chalm 4s '52	109¼	108⅞	109¼
26 Am & For P5s 2030	63	61⅞	61⅞
1 Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
4 Am Int 5½s '49	97⅞	97½	97⅞
5 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¾	113½	113⅝
19 Am T & T 3s '56	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
8 Am T & T 3¼s '61	103½	103	103
3 Am WW & E 6s '75	98¾	98⅛	98⅛
1 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
19 Ang C Nitra deb '67	33⅞	32⅛	32⅛
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	29½	29¼	29¼
10 Arm Del 4s '57	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
8 Arm Del 4s '55	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
16 AT&SF aj 4s '95	105⅛	105	105
29 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90	89⅞	90
33 AT&SF cv 4½s '49	101¼	100¾	101
2 ACL cit 4s '52	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Alt & Dan 1st4s '48	28	28	28
4 Atl C Dan 2d 4s '48	24	23	24
10 B&O rfg 6s 95	27	26⅝	26¾
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	47½	47⅛	47½
32 B&O rfg 5s '95	25¾	25¼	25¼
37 B&O 5s '96P	24¼	24	24¼
6 B&O 5s 2000D	24	24	24
5 B&O cv 4½s '60	22	21	21¾
10 B&O 4s '48	45	45	45
1 B&O4sPLE&WV'41	34¼	34¼	34¼
2 B&O 5s S W '50	31	31	31
2 Bell TPa 5s '48B	118	118	118
4 Bell TPa 5s '60C	129	128⅞	128⅞
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
10 Beth Stl 3¾s '52	98¼	98⅛	98¼
28 Beth Stl 3½s '52	95½	95¼	95½
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	31½	31½	31½
25 Bky Man Tr 4½s '66	68¾	68½	68¾
4 Bky Un Gas 6s '47	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Bky U Gas 5s '45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Bush Term 5s '55	48	48	48
2 Can Sou 5s '62	88	87¾	88
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114½	114½	114½
2 Can Pac 5s '54	99	99	99
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	96¾	96¾	96¾
20 Can Pac 4½s '60	92½	92	92⅛
20 Can Pac 4s perp	81	81	81
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	86½	86½	86½
1 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Cen Ill&G5s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Cen Ga 5s '90 rfg	53	53	53
33 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69	67⅞	69
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reeg	26	26	26
3 ChapPF38-43⅛s '50	99	99	99
22 C&O 3½s '96 D	94½	94	94
4 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	107½	107¼	107½
3 Chi&Alton 3s '49	20	20	20
20 Chi&Q rfg 5s '71 A	91¼	91¼	91¼
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100¾	100½	100¾
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96⅞	96¼	96⅞
10 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	123¼	123¼	123¼
6 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19⅞	19¼	19⅞
3 CMSP&Pac 5s '75 A	9½	9½	9½
6 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10	10	10
2 Chi&P 4½s '52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 CRI&P 4s '88	18¼	18¼	18¼
7 Chi&WInd 4½s '62	83½	83½	83½
1 Chi&WInd 4s '52	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Childs Co 5s '43	77	76¾	77
2 Cinn Gas&El 3½s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
16 CCC&StL 4½s '77	59	59	59
6 Cle UnTerm 5½s '72	82⅜	81½	81½
8 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78½	78	78½
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	72½	72½	72½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	94½	94½	94½
27 Colmbia G 5s 1061	93	92½	93
2 Coml Cred 3½s '51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
32 Comwlth Ed 4½s '56	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
22 Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	111⅞	111½	111½
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	105⅜	105	105
18 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅜	108⅜	108½
115 Cmwlth Ed cv3½s '58	108¼	107¼	107½
65 Con Edis 3½s '48	104⅝	104½	104⅝
12 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅞	103¾	104⅜
12 Con Edis 3½s '58	101¾	101½	101⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	102	102	102
9 Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103	103¼
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	104⅞	104½	104⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	105¼	105¼	105½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103½	103	103½
2 Contained 5s '43	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Crane Co 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Crown Cork 4s '50	102½	102¼	102½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	49½	49½	49½
1 Cuba RR 4s '46	40	40	40
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	39	39	39
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 D G & E 5s '51	108½	108½	-08½
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	108½	108½	108½
13 D & R G 4s '36	111½	111¼	111¼
1 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
1 Det Int SS&A 5s '37	17	17	17
1 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	78	78	78
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	15	14½	14½
4 Erie rfg 5s '75	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23	23	23
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	20	20	20
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s58	103	103	103
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	7	7
33 Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	99½	100
5 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	105¼	105¼	105⅛
1 Gen Mot Accep3¼s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Goodrich 4½s '57 A	96½	96	96
16 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103⅞	104
2 GtoRap&Ind 4½s '41	102	102	102
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	94¼	94	94
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81½	81½	81½
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93⅞	93½	93⅞
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	86	85½	86
4 Gulf St Util 4s '66	105	105	105
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
6 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	81	80	81
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	56	54½	54½
34 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	21⅜	20¾	21
9 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
18 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	39¼	39	39
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	43	42	43
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	40¾	40¾	40¾
32 Interb R Tr 6s '32	28⅛	27¾	28⅛
7 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	63¼	63¼	63¼
7 Int Hydro El 6s '44	72½	72½	72½
4 Int Paper 5s '47	84¼	84¼	84¼
4 Int Paper 5s '47	96¼	96¼	96¼
145 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	99⅛	99	99⅛
27 Int T&T 4½s '52	72⅛	71¾	72⅛
19 Int T&T 5s '55	77	76½	77
1 Jones&Laugh8t4½s'61	92½	92½	92½
2 KCPS&Mem 4s '36	27	27	27
1 KSPS&M 4s '36 ct	25	25	25
5 K C South 5s '50	69	69	69
1 K C South 3s '50	71	71	71
2 K C Term 4s '60	107	106¾	106¾
1 Keith B F 6s '46	90	90	90
1 KingsCnE1&P 6s '37	151½	151½	151½
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	80½	80½	80½
2 Kings Co Lt 4½s '54	100	100	100
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103	103¼
10 Kresge Found 4s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	80½	80½	80½
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31½	31¼	31½
7 Leh Val NY4½s '40	42	42	42
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	32	32	32
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	24¾	24¼	24¼
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
5 Liquid Carb 4s '47	111	111	111
3 Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	83½	83½	83½
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	80½	80	80½
3 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	75	75	75
8 Manati Sug 4s '57	31¾	31	31
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 z	30	30	30
1 Mead Corp 4s '45 A	104	104	104
2 MilSnarta&NW 4s '47	17½	17½	17½
7 MRP&SSM gtd 5s '38	9	8¾	9
7 MRP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¾	8¼	8¾
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	43¼	43¼	43½
8 M-K-Tex 4s '87	18¼	18¼	18¼
9 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	36	35¾	36
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18	18	18
14 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18½	18	18½
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18	18	18
3 Mo Pac 5s '81	18¼	17¾	17¾
13 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6½	6¾	6½
22 Mob&O Monte 5s '47	24½	23½	24⅛
69 Mob & Oh 5s '38	22½	21⅝	22½
10 Goodrich 4½s '56

President to Make Two, Perhaps Four, More Trips

(Continued from Page 1)

icy gets well under way, and would permit the President to make a speech in defense of his power and regional-development policy.

Moreover, people in the confidence of the President would not be surprised if Mr. Roosevelt found occasion to go into Pennsylvania and New England before the autumn is far advanced, on a political mission.

In most of these latter trips, the emphasis is on the November election, where the choice is between Republicans and Democrats, and not —as in the trans-continental trip, on contests between New Dealers and insurgent Democrats.

From beginning to end, it is evident that Mr. Roosevelt is seeking a rousing vote of confidence in himself and in the New Deal this year, and that from this vote will principally arise a demonstration of his own personal strength. It is not so much a campaign for New Deal principles as for Mr. Roosevelt's own position far ahead of other aspirants.

Builds Up Only Himself

Thereby arises the question of 1940. Now, less than two years before the nominating convention of 1940, and at a date when canvassing of available nominees usually begins, the President is spotlighting his own incomparable position within his party. He gives no attention publicly to the important matter of building-up a successor. Rather, the whole emphasis is upon himself as an executive and vote-getter. And that is why most observers of the President's behavior in the last ten days are confident he is getting into a third-term mood.

The transcontinental trip ended on the McAdoo note. Both in Los Angeles and San Diego, the President praised the Junior Senator. At Los Angeles he gave Senator McAdoo an endorsement more direct and pointed than he has given any other candidate all across the continent.

From his train platform in Los Angeles, Mr. Roosevelt told of an incident last March when it appeared that Senator McAdoo might not run. In a letter to Senator McAdoo the President at that time urged him to run.

"And I might add, too," the President said, "that I meant I hoped he would be re-elected, too."

On this note, after a drive of nearly 150 miles to San Diego, and a few remarks at that city's civic center, the President put out to sea for his three weeks' holiday. Almost his last act aroused potent memories.

In his audience at San Diego was the only living Justice of the Supreme Court who has resigned instead of retired—John Hessin Clark, who last year sent a letter to the President favorable to his Court enlargement plans. The President paid tribute to this eminent resident of San Diego with a warmth recalling last year's fight and reminding close observers that he has another appointment to the Court up his sleeve at the present moment.

The remaking of the Court into a form from which Mr. Clark probably would not have resigned is virtually complete.

Politics Stir 'Friend'

EL PASO, Texas (AP)—Representative John J. Dempsey, Democratic Congressman-at-Large of New Mexico, in an interview deplored what he termed President Roosevelt's entrance into State politics on his western tour. Representative Dempsey predicted the President's action would hurt him "more than anything else he could have done."

"I think it's up to the people of the States to choose the man they want, and they know what they want without outside influence," he said.

"I am criticizing the President freely for his interference in local politics, and I have been his friend for 40 years."

Representative Dempsey is seeking re-election.

Harlan Trial Nearing End, More Baffling Than Ever

(Continued from Page 1)

tally a brighter spot in the trial, was the defense story that Ben Unthank, genial special deputy of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, was actually clambering up a stream bank one jump ahead of a game warden who wanted him for fishing out of season at the moment when he was charged with taking part in a kidnaping of a union man.

The defense broke the tension with this humorous implication that it would require a much greater degree of physical versatility than a man of Ben's 250 pounds could possibly muster to be in those same two places at once, particularly since they were separated by most of the width of Harlan County.

Another glaring contradiction developed over the story of how Lloyd Clouse, union organizer, was killed. As told by defense witnesses it was Clouse who started the shooting on April 14, 1937 outside the saloon at Verda, Ky., while Bill Lewis, a defendant deputy, had his back turned. Government witnesses had testified the Clouse gun had not even been fired, in other words that he did not start the shooting but had been shot in cold blood.

What appeared on the surface to be the most damaging evidence to the Government case yet adduced was the implication of defense witness testimony that it was actually union organizers and not deputy sheriffs who poured a fatal fusillade of bullets into the home of Marshall Musick, another organizer on the night of Feb. 9, 1937 when his young son Bennett was killed.

Where Did They Go?

According to the defense story, four men including a union organizer, their pockets bulging with cartridges, marched mysteriously out of a hotel kitchen in near-by Evarts, Ky., shortly before the shooting occurred, carrying guns which they regularly kept there with their names tagged on them, and four hours later came back just as mysteriously.

Much more of the defense testimony was concerned with the personal attitude of the coal operators, attempting to show that if they ever evidenced in their conversation any anti-union bias it was founded on good reason—provocation and threats from union organizers.

Bryan W. Whitfield, Jr., Vice-President of the Harlan Collieries, gave the most vivid account of why he and some of his colleagues may have had reason to resent the intrusion of unionism into the Harlan coal field. He testified that he had once walked out of a meeting of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association because they were discussing whether to sign a union contract. Asked by his lawyer, C. K. Calvert, why he had done this he replied:

"Well, in the first place none of my employees had requested any such contract. Second, I lived near Evarts in 1931. My mine head house was burned: my tipple was set afire. One night I received a threatening note tied to a rock thrown on the porch. It said if we attempted to operate the mine we'd be killed.

"I knew of the killing of Deputy Sheriff Pace, who was trying to serve papers on members of the United Mine Workers. I learned of the ambushing of three men who were trying to escort another man to Black Mountain who wanted to work ("Battle of Evarts"). I learned of stores being ransacked, and I saw one that was cleaned out. I knew about the killing of Owen Sizemore (a Perry County deputy sheriff) and I saw in the sheriff's office at Harlan some of the literature that this jury was shown yesterday (communist and religious, anti-capitalistic lithographs).

Why He Fought Shy

"I also saw in the sheriff's office a letter written by William Turnblazer, president of District 19, United Mine Workers of America, to Bill Jones, at Evarts, about carrying on the fight they were making. And I knew that the same officers were in charge of the United Mine Workers in 1937 as were in charge in 1931."

"And you didn't desire to make any contract with that organization with those officers in charge?" asked Mr. Calvert.

"I did not."

The contradictions as to questions of fact and direct evidence are too extreme to permit of the explanation that they are merely the product of different personal impressions of what may have happened on any given occasion. Which is the true version the jury here must decide.

But to an observer it can mean only that tension, for whatever reason and by whomsoever initiated, has reached the point in Harlan County where men's thoughts have been warped by bitterness, resentment and hatred. A new social order can scarcely be built there until some solvent is found beyond anything yet available.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on Aug. 7, 14; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10.15 a. m., 15.12me (E. D. S. T.), 6.04me, on Sept. 4.

Eastern States

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Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

New York

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28.

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Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 7 and Sept. 4.

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Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 24, 31.

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● Personal Shopping Service—Fourth Floor

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICARDY'S
for
ICE CREAM LUNCHES
PASTRY CANDIES
10122 Jasper Ave. Phone 27623

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. LIMITED
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Hudson's Bay Company
THE "BAY"
Headquarters in Edmonton for the World-Famous "POINT" BLANKETS

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. Werner Hardware Co. LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 2230

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

If your hair is not becoming to you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.

HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers
Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Summer Sun means Summer Fun in "BEACH SHOP" Togs
A grand selection of everything you need for swimming or playing.
Third Floor, The "Bay"
Hudson's Bay Company

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-647
Red & White Chain Stores

Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m.-9 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spring-Air
The only mattress you've ever heard of that's guaranteed for 15 years.
Exclusive in Hamilton with
Robinson's

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

"Why Take Chances?"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone 2-4658

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 7 a. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Specialize in Lincoln Zephyr Service
Ford
Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Met. 1840 447 Talbot St. at Queens Av.

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn Mgr. Met. 946

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
re-guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

For Delicious Food
in Cool Comfort
Stop at Our Cafeteria
Smallman & Ingsam Limited

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 ily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Great Annual Event
DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Hackett's
SHOE REPAIRING
Dyeing a Specialty
Prompt City-Wide Delivery Service
2 STORES PHONE
82 Bank at Queen 2-3709
428 Bank at Gladstone 2-4700

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal Novelties

245 Bank Street 2-8383

INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa Limited 2-4823

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

W. A. RANKIN LIMITED
2-4241
410 Bank Street, Ottawa
Home and Builders' Hardware
Jap-a-lac Time Tested Paints
LOWEST PRICES PERSONAL ATTENTION
Received at all times from our Service Department.

SALES Ford SERVICE
Campbell Motors LTD. (OTTAWA)
265 Laurier Ave. N.

Shepard TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street 2-1737

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W. (Just East of St. George St.)

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and Special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Kitchener, Brantford, Guelph, North Bay; Toronto, St. Catharines, Chatham, Woodstock, Sudbury; Hamilton, Stratford, Elmira, Cayuga; Windsor, Peterborough, Sarnia, Lucknow, Cargill

A NEW TYPE OF
Smooth Creamy
BUTTERMILK

CITY DAIRY
Phone KI 6151

THRIFTY SERVICE
All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use—wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffure
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

Try Our
HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES
Purity Bread
Limited WA. 8011

Wainwright Real Estate
INSURANCE
Fire, Theft, Automobile, etc.
Estates Managed *Rents Collected*
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

GOODMAN'S-EGLINTON
261 Eglinton Ave. W. Near Oriole Pkwy.
DRESSES LINGERIE HOSIERY
Style Quality Service
Phone HY 2820

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated MILK
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 95 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European imports, including English China, and other lines peculiar to the Dominion, such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

FAMOUS GUARANTEED FURS
Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees —one for long, satisfactory wear, and the other for lowest possible prices.
LAZARE'S & CO. LTD.
1454 PEEL STREET
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Shareholders at Montreal
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

For Your
WEDDING BOUQUETS and DECORATIONS
THORNBURG BROS., Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE. 0331

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nourse Phone:
Proprietors St. Eustache 609-12

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eilers LTD.
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOOD
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander G. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large, sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

BOARDING KENNELS

BRIGHTON, BRIGHTSTONE KENNELS, Wootton House, Patcham—Warm indoor accommodation; all breeds boarded; owners' wishes considered; daily exercise; experienced staff; foreign and English pupils taken; dogs met Brighton and London. LAWIS, Tel. Preston-Brighton 2951.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EARDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road., Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3333.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CARS HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING
a corset or belt made to measure by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick undergarments
85 George St., Portman Sq., London, Wel. 6439

COURIERS

LONDON—Owner-driver, sightseeing, country runs, shopping; Ford 8; 3/6 hour, 3½d. mile. Probisher 4697. 4 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.

DANCING

JEAN PULLING, A.R.A.D. (Inter.), Dancing Teacher. Littlemead, Derek Road, Maidenhead. Phone 1922. Children's dancing a speciality. Schools visited.

DAPHNE JAY
All Branches of Dancing; Schools Visited Write Box M-2312, BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 7852.

DRESSMAKING

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials used. 116a Holland Road, London, W. 14. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

FLATS TO LET

CHANDOS COURT
FLATS close to Buckingham Palace: from 3 gns. per week; furnished; constant hot water, central heating, electric lifts; liveried porters; long or short lets; optional service. ESTATE OFFICES, 64 Buckingham Gate, London, S. W. 1. Telephone Abbey 1525.

LONDON—TO LET FURNISHED for one or two months, embracing dates Sept. 28th to Oct 26th, well-furnished, self-contained flat, near Harrods, S. Kensington; sleep two; telephone, every convenience. MRS. CONSTANCE MANN, 169 Fulham Road, S. W. 3.

LONDON, St. Johns Wood—UNIQUE flat, attractively furnished, with all modern conveniences; 2 reception, 1 bedroom and maid's room; garage; quiet, convenient for buses, etc.; vacant middle September. Box W-825, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
16 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 3137
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

ROEHAMPTON, NR. LONDON—3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 5 or 6 bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices, garage; large garden with lily pond and rose garden, hard tennis court; low price for quick sale. Box W-1108, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSE MORTGAGES

HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD.
CIT. 1602/3. 11 Queen St., London, E. C. 4
Four per cent new mortgages (also transfers). Decease cancels mortgage.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen, London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

INSURANCE
Motor, House Contents, Jewellery, Life, Endowment. ALL TYPES. Annuities.
G. H. OVERALL, Broker
48 Harborough Rd., London, S.W. 16. Streatham 6883.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association
Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 189 High Street Notting Hill Gate
CHEPSTOW HAND LAUNDRY
Personal Attention Given
Silks a speciality. Urgent work in 8 hours.
28 Chepstow Mansions, W. 2. BAY. 6185

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3829.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.A.E.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. BAYswater 5627—Furnished rooms, H. and C. basins; one min. buses and tubes, also Kensington Gardens.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Required, lady with initiative for special work in office; 30 to 35; shorthand and typing essential, also used to office routine. Box K-1287, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Required, young lady 25-30, shorthand typist for office. Box W-1112, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISING AGENCY EXECUTIVE with several years' sound experience is available to consider proposition from manufacturer, company or organisation where advertising, publicity, office management, staff control and accountancy experience can be utilised to mutual advantage and profit. Box W-1107, BCM/CSM, London.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 18 months' city experience since qualifying, desires change, professional or commercial, in London. Box W-1103, BCM/CSM, London.

EX-PUBLIC school man seeks representation with progressive concern; prefers English appointment; would travel abroad. Box W-1110, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting translations, staff, dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 30 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2 MET: 3180

ROOMS TO LET

79, Inverness Terrace, W. 2
London. Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms: meals optional: moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039.

LONDON, Barnes, S. W. 13—Large furnished sunny south room, 15 x 20 ft., also fair sized adjoining room if for two sharing; meals could be provided; pleasant garden; every facility. Box M-2033, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Comfortable divan rooms near Kensington Gardens; large room, single or double, with cozy stove; breakfasts optional MISSES EVANS and LLEWAY, 34a Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bay: 2376.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 8/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 3870.

LONDON, Kensington—Charming bed-sitting room, every convenience; near stations, buses and churches. Fulham 7137. Box W-1100, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON—Lady desires comfortable sunny bed-sitting room with Christian Scientists, in quiet part of Kensington near Christian Science Church. Box W-909, BCM/CSM London.

ROOM required in London, W., for girl student, with Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-723, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, Hyde Park—Close buses and tube; attractively furnished service flatlets; H. and C. basins, telephone, gas fires all rooms; near church, bed, breakfast, bath; from 25/-; other meals optional; courteous attention. 19 Lancaster Gate Terrace, W. 2. Padd. 7263

SPORTS

PUTNEY SPORTS (L. S. Yates), Sports Outfitter, 182, Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15. Putney 1019. Restrings and repairs our speciality. Same day service.

TAXI SERVICE

London's Taxis always at your service to meetings, lectures and services; to the shops, stations and theatres.
TAKE A TAXI!

European Local Classified

(Continued)

TEACHERS

CHRISTINE DAY, B. A. Exp. teacher. English language literature, writing, speech, foreigners, children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS
The School of Millinery
MISS CARTER
53 Baker Street, London.
1 doz. lemons (1½ hrs. each) 2 GNS.
Full course with certificate by arrangement.
Tel. Welbeck 9666

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

AGENDAS, Balance Sheets, Facsimile Letters, Programmes, MSS., Translations, etc., undertaken at moderate charges. The Charterhouse Typewriting Bureau 18-21 Charterhouse Square, London, E. C. 1. Clerkenwell 8872.

WINDOW CLEANING

A 1 VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING. Est. 1902. 28 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Slo. 1762 Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free

THE BERKELEY WINDOW CLEANING CO., LTD., Empire House, St. Martin's le Grand, London, E. C. 1. Phone NATional 6541 and 2758. Window cleaning, paint washing. Spring cleaning and redecorations. Expert service at moderate prices.

ENGLAND

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alice Dean Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

BAYS 1118 F. H. MILES Director
WOOLLARDS Ltd.
Established 1870
21 and 22 Chepstow Corner
Opposite Messrs. Bradleys
(Late 37) Westbourne Grove, W. 2
Diamonds, Pearls, Antique Silver, Old Plate, Clocks, Watches, etc. Jewels remounted; Repairs; Licensed Valuers, etc.; Jewels and Antique Plate, etc., Purchased

ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAY WITH A NEW GORDON LOWE RACKET!
SPORTSWEAR
Gordon Lowe
BROMPTON ARCADE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3.

BACK-IN-A-DAY CLEANERS Ltd.
219 BAKER STREET, N. W. 1 (Wel. 8826)
113 WESTBOURNE GROVE, W. 2 (Bay 2287)
WE COLLECT AND DELIVER
"A Boon to Americans"

CHAS. HAYWARD
"Hair Specialist"
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed

The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method.
68 Queensway, Bayswater, W.2
Bayswater 2615

D. Brinley Richards Ltd.
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
½ Gracechurch St., London (by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

COURT HAIRDRESSER for **LADIES and GENTLEMEN**
Permanent Waving, Manicure
Compounder of High-Class Toilet Preparations
P. W. Hansford
48/49 St. James's Street, St. James's, S. W. 1
Corner of Piccadilly. Tel. Regent 5971

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
46 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3. Ken. 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

HENNING
61 GEORGE ST.
PORTMAN SQUARE, W. 1.
Antiques for the home
Moderate prices

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2.
Phone Bayswater 3262. Estab. 1896

for all you need in . . .
HOSIERY · GLOVES · UNDERWEAR
Come to . . .
TOMKINSON'S
GENERAL DRAPERS
26 NOTTING HILL GATE, W.11.

HARTNOLLS
Printers and Stationers
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing.
50, Robsart Street, Brixton, S. W. 9

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall.
CHARLES H. BABER LTD

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.
K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone Whitehall 7978

For Reliable Furs, Expert Renovations or Remodellings, try

ARTHUR PERRY & CO.
FURRIERS
16 Gt. Marlborough St., W. 1 Ph. Ger. 6200
Fur Coat Makers Since 1884

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing, Beauty Culture and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
Personal Supervision of Principal

VIADUCT 6442
ernest mallet
Court Hairdresser Beauty Specialist
30 SYDNEY STREET (NEAR SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION)
CHELSEA S.W.3

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
27 HIGH STREET
NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

TOM HILL (Sloane Square) LTD.
Actual Makers
Lightweight Suitcases
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1.
Est. 1870 Slo. 8969

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LTD
WE SHALL BE LEASED TO SEE YOUR
31-35 BRICK STREET W. 1.
GRO. 1962
ENQUIRIES FOR PRINTING

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process, No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W. (St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

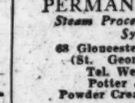
REMOVALS
If you want a trouble-free removal at moderate cost or absolutely safe storage go to a firm with nearly 90 years' experience.
BISHOP & SONS
Depositories Ltd.
10 & 12 Belgrave Rd., S. W. 1 Victoria 0532
Special service to Scotland

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley N.3.
Tel. FIN 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO AND TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N.10.
Tel. Tudor 2143

Golders Green Golders Green (Highfield)
PHONE SPEEDWELL 4019
For Artistic Permanent Waving
VISIT
FREDERICK LANE
Hair Specialist
1 Russell Parade, Highfield, Golders Green, N. W. 11
Agents for Potter & Moore's Toilet Preparations

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

The **BOWMAL** **Bed Settee**

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An easy one today, as we delve back into history. The asterisks (*) denote proper names, and the first coded word gives a hint:

*CAESAR *TUVRUW XWYZV ZBV DUFYAR XYWGR, "HVIS, HSGS, HSTS," XBSTB FVUI, "S TUFV, S RUX, S TYIJAVWVG."

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words to be paired off with their proper synonyms today:

1	boundless	bright	
2	torn	shrewd	
3	brisk	unlimited	1
4	vivid	hardened	
5	stalwart	frank	
6	torrid	rent	
7	callous	active	
8	tranquil	parched	
9	candid	courageous	
10	canny	serene	

Use 'Em Again

This puzzle by W. P. K. is worked out like the others; that is, the letters shown may be used as many times as necessary to spell out the words defined. The number after the definition gives the number of letters in the word. Example, MISP (a river, 11)=Mississippi.

DINER MAT (something between, 12)=

CLASH PET (a kind of race, 12)=

Letter Juggling

Two different seven-letter words may be formed from the seven letters given below. Use all seven letters in each word:

E E N P R S T

Four 5's

Try placing four 5's in such a way that they will equal 6½.

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur L. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Deferring Regular Meetings

Question: Bylaws provide that regular monthly meetings shall be held the first Friday after the first Monday. Also that one half the membership shall constitute a quorum. At the last meeting, due to a storm, there was less than a quorum present. Some wanted to postpone the meeting; but not knowing whether this could be done, we went ahead with the regular order, omitting motions or action of any kind.

(a) If we should wish to adjourn the meeting to another date when there is no quorum, how may it be done, when it would seem necessary to have a quorum in order to make a motion?

(b) It now seems desirable to meet next month earlier than the date the regular meeting would be held. May we meet a week earlier and omit the regular meeting? If so, what is the procedure?

(c) Would a situation as to board meetings be handled the same way?

Answer: (a) The motion to adjourn to a later time is one of the motions that may be made when less than a quorum is present. (see Robert's Rules of Order page 259).

(b) Since the regular meeting date is fixed in the bylaws, you cannot postpone it in advance nor omit it. You may call a special meeting a week earlier and take care of the business necessary. If it is agreed then not to attend the regular meeting, the effect would be as desired, subject to such restrictions as there may be as to the business that may be transacted at special meetings. It should be recognized that this does not void the regular meeting. If a quorum is present at that time, it may proceed to transact business. In your case this is not a potential difficulty, since your quorum requirement is so large, but if, as in some cases, a quorum were as low as 10 per cent or 20 per cent, a minority could take advantage of the situation. Where regular meetings are held as often as monthly, it is advisable to have a provision in the bylaws permitting the board to adjust the date in an emergency.

(c) If the board meetings are also fixed in the bylaws, the same applies as stated in (b) above. If not, and if the board fixes its own meeting dates, it may adjust them as required, postponing or omitting a meeting in advance if necessary.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Yankee Hobby Sets

A Yankee carpenter when faced with a slack season turned his hobby into a profitable business. He had enjoyed whittling ever since a boy, and he was fond of contending that with the right knife and a good piece of whittling wood, many seeming problems could be thought out to a happy solution.

He christened his new venture "Yankee Hobby Sets." They consisted of a clever wooden box divided into three compartments. Into the first space went an excellent whittling knife; into the next space went a small carborundum stone, and the last and large compartment held a number of 9 x 3-inch pieces of planed wood fine for whittling. The sets became extremely popular and sold readily.—M. S., Cambridge, Mass.

Odds and Ends

They Mind Not the Cold

Game fish caught through ice of fresh water lakes, even though frozen hard, have been known to swim actively about some hours later when again placed in water.

Neither Meat Nor Fish

During the summer months at Etah, Greenland, the most northerly "settlement" of the world, the natives gather boatloads of nourishing eider duck eggs. These the cold climate preserves for winter use.

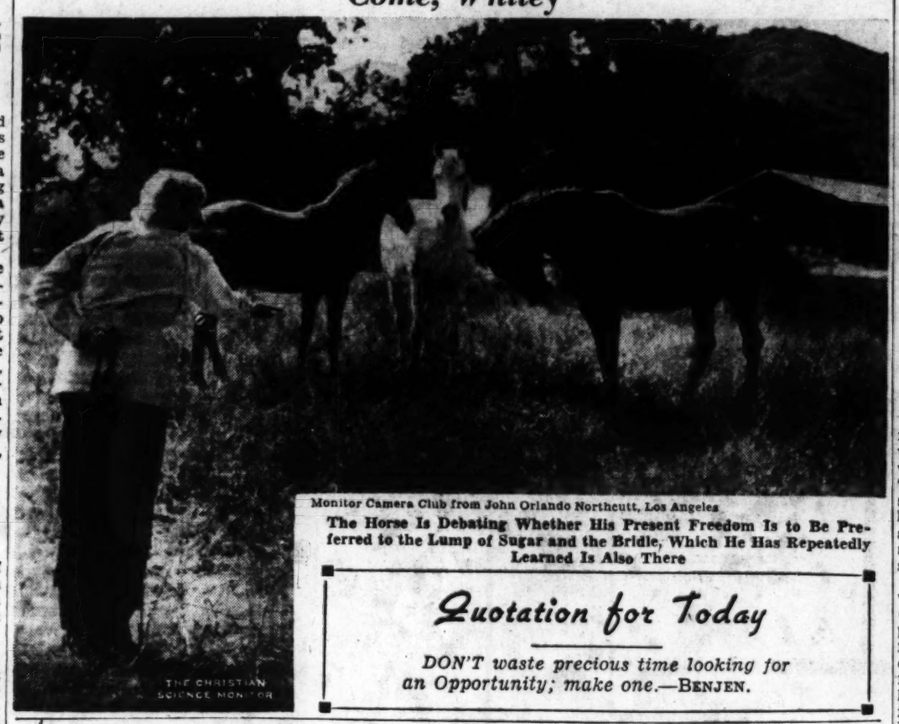
Oldest Seedsmen

The Landreth Seed Company in Philadelphia was founded in 1784, and is the oldest seed business in the country. George Washington was one of the company's first customers.

Jest a Minute

"Never mind about th' smile, mister—I just want the ball!"

'Come, Whitey'



Monitor Camera Club from John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles

The Horse Is Debating Whether His Present Freedom Is to Be Preferred to the Lump of Sugar and the Bridle, Which He Has Repeatedly Learned Is Also There

Quotation for Today

DON'T waste precious time looking for an Opportunity; make one.—BENJEN.

In Lighter Vein

Too Busy

"You've been watching me for three hours. Why don't you try fishing yourself?"

Onlooker: "I haven't got the patience."—Windsor Star.

"Drydock" Defined

Talking with a young lady admirer, Mark Twain had occasion to use the word "drydock."

"What is a drydock, Mr. Clemens?" she inquired.

"A thirsty physician," replied the humorist.—Parley's.

The Other Fellow

Factory Worker: "We had a meeting last night to go out on a strike. Why weren't you there?"

Second F. W.: "I couldn't get there because the trolleymen walked out. Those fellows haven't any consideration for the public."—Advance.

It's Done With a Telescope

"You say you know the plaintiff's reputation, and you know it to be anything but good?"

"Yes, I do."

"Then tell the jury, on your oath, what reasons you have for making such a statement."

"Well, I can say on oath that I have met this man in places where I would be ashamed to be seen!"

Or a Hot Dog

Customer: "What is croquette à la Cambacères?"

Waiter: "It is really Valencienne à la Crème, something like Tournedoes pochées à la Boulagnaise with sauce rapout fin."

Customer: "Um — bring me a steak."—Vart Hem, Stockholm.

Nonchalant

The lorry driver was unfortunate enough to run his car into a house where a woman stood ironing. He did not know what to say and blurted out: "Can you tell me the way to Wigan?"

Woman: "Yes, straight past the sideboard and then to the left past the piano!"—Lustige Blätter, Berlin.

Self-Service

"Gimme a nickel's wortha cheese," said the small boy to the clerk.

"Don't sell anything less'n a dime's worth," said the clerk.

"Well, lemme see it."

No sooner had the man exhibited the dime slice than the boy snatched out his Scout knife, and cut the cheese in two. Then he picked up one half, laid down his nickel, and walked out, remarking: "Trouble with you, my man, is—you're lazy."—Washington Post.

Daily Anecdote

Diogenes Inquires

A man of bad character, but pretended goodness, once made a grand gesture by placing over his door a sign bearing the inscription: "Let nothing bad enter here."

But the hypocrite's pretensions were all set at naught when, on the following day, Diogenes, passing his house, read the inscription and inquired in a loud voice, "Where does the owner enter?"

What They Say

Home Owners

"England has taken a giant's stride toward realizing the ideal of a nation of house owners."—Sir Harold Bellman.

With Us

"There are among us all the materials and forces for an unprecedented prosperity."—Hugh S. Johnson.

The Asphalt Blossoms

Monitor Camera Club from Harriet Hunter, Danville, Ill.

This Is a Snapshot of Bluebells Growing Up Through an Asphalt Drive in Danville, Ill. The Asphalt (Three Inches Thick) Was Laid on What Was Once a Bed of Wild Flowers, and Every Spring the Bluebells Push Their Way Through to the Light

Did You Ever Wonder

How Flying Fish Fly?

There is a division of opinion among writers as to whether or not the flying fish flies in the sense that a bird does—that is, using its fins as wings with which to beat the air. However, it seems probable that such flight is more properly a glide, after the manner of a motorless sail plane.

Altogether, there are about 65 varieties of flying fish, and they are found in every temperate sea. In the Atlantic Ocean, the flying fish are small and their flights comparatively short. Off the coast of California they are larger, some attaining a length of 18 inches, with pectoral fins as much as 9 inches long; and their flights have been known to cover 200 yards.

Flying fish sometimes rise from the water in flocks (or, to be more precise in terminology, in shoals) of thousands when they are disturbed.

Their aerial ability is probably the result of attempts to escape from sharks and other finny pursuers too heavy to take to the air. The flying fish launches itself into the air by vigorous strokes of its powerful tail, and once in the air, its unusually large pectoral fins serve the same purpose as do the wings of a glider.

It is the opinion of some authorities that the fin motions of a flying fish, upon emerging from the water for flight, are but a continuance of the motions of swimming under water, where the impetus for the flight is obtained. About 95 per cent of the air distance covered is plainly soaring flight. The fin movements may serve to dislodge superfluous water from the fins and to orient the body and fins for soaring, but it is doubtful that any momentum for flight is gained by fin flapping.

W. P. Keasbey

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Floral Jackstraws

Throw on a table a number of flowers from the garden or the woods. Bend a short piece of stiff wire into a hook for picking out the "floral jackstraws." The flowers should be tossed into a scattered heap, and each flower should count a certain number of points. For instance a pansy might count 5, a snapdragon 10, a pink 15, etc.

Players, in turn, pick out flowers with the hook, without touching or disturbing any of the others in the pile. A player keeps on picking out flowers until one of the other flowers is touched or moved. Then the next person gets a turn. The one having the highest score when time is called is the winner.—Alice C. H., York, Pa.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Vashti

In the opening chapter of the book of Esther we are introduced to Vashti, who is described as having been the queen of King Ahasuerus "which reigned, from India even unto Ethiopia" (verse 1); and we are informed that when he, in the third year of his reign, held a great banquet to which the nobles and princes of his provinces were invited, Vashti also, at the same time, "made a feast for the women" (verse 9). For a week the feasting continued, and then, when "the heart of the king was merry with wine" (verse 10), he commanded that Vashti appear before himself and his boon-companions.

The circumstances of the invitation were scarcely complimentary to the dignity of a queen, and it is thought that this is what motivated her refusal to appear. Angered by her attitude, Ahasuerus deprived Vashti of her royal estate, and eventually Esther took her place (2:17).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

White House Car

Washington

It was one of those frequent Sunday dinner visits which Senator Fess enjoyed at the White House while Mr. Coolidge was President; and during the table conversation the Senator made casual mention of his young secretary and her hometown friend who was visiting her in Washington. His thoughts turned to them, he said, because they were experiencing what was perhaps a lonely weekend because of the absence of the secretary's husband.

Quick as a flash, Mrs. Coolidge responded. Did the Senator think the girls would enjoy a drive through Rock Creek Park? She would like to send her car around for them. It would give her much pleasure to do so.

It was the young secretary who told the writer of this. The day had been turned for them into a thrilling experience, throughout which they periodically pinched each other to be sure it was they driving in the White House car bearing the official seal.

Such was the spontaneous thoughtfulness of a First Lady to whom courtesy was measured only in the expression of an understanding heart.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Der Aufrechte (dĕr ouf'-rĕk'-tē)—Semimonthly periodical devoted to maintaining monarchist tradition in Germany, and recently ordered to cease publication.

Haugwitz-Reventlow, Countess (houg'-vits-rä'-vent-lō) — The former Barbara Hutton.

Lavagetto, Harry A. (läv'-ə-gĕt'-ō)—Third baseman for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Malik, H. S. (mä'-lik)—First Indian Trade Commissioner to the United States.

Pfeiffer, Ernst (ĕrnst pfī'-fĕr) —Publisher of the German publication Der Aufrechte, recently discontinued.

Power, Tyrone (tī-rōn' pou'-ĕr)—Screen actor.

Sandys, Duncan (sändz)—Conservative Member of Parliament and son-in-law of Winston Churchill.

Schlager, Dr. H. Lauten (lou'-tĕn shlä'-gĕr)—German Chargé d'Affaires who now heads German Embassy at Hankow.

von Trautmann, Oskar (ōs'-kär fŏn trout'-män) — German Ambassador to China, who recently departed for Berlin.

Vinaroz (vē-nä-rōth')—Spanish seacoast city, 130 miles from Barcelona.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Lake Maggiore (mäd-jō'-rā) —Lake in northern Italy and Switzerland.

Leverhulme, Viscount (lēv'-vēr-hūm)—Retiring President of the Canadian Society of the Chemical Industry.

Mendelyeev, Dmitri Ivanovich (mĕn'-dyĕ-lyā'-yĕf) — Outstanding Russian chemist.

Puigcerdá (pwēg'-thĕr-dä') — City in Spain occupying the key position to the Government's defenses at the Pyrenees.

Key: **āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.**

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Evidence*

By LE PELLEY

THAT'S THE ROOM HE WENT INTO ISN'T IT?
HE LEFT THE DOOR AJAR— WE BETTER BE CAREFUL
SHHH - I HEAR HIM TALKING !!
LET US TIPTOE NEARER THE DOOR SO WE CAN HEAR WHAT HE SAYS
WELL, ALL OF YOU CERTAINLY DEMAND A LOT — BUT THIS IS ALL I COULD BRING THIS TIME ... . GOOD BY...
?
HE IS NOT ALONE !
OH ME!! THAT DOESN'T GIVE US MUCH TO GO ON, DOES IT ???
NO-O-O, BUT WE HAD BETTER GO JUST THE SAME

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Noisy Neighbor*

By CARMACK

"Hey!" I said to ol' Peter today- "You'd better change your opinion about our new neighbors!"—
And then I told him how I had met one of them and had found her as nice and friendly as anything—
"You've got to show me", he said- and over to the new neighbor's house we went—
Well, sir- just as we started up the walk, somebody began to make an awful fuss and told us to "scram" and "go away" and a lot of other things that we couldn't understand-
And we were about to sneak away, feeling like two cents, when I happened to catch sight of a parrot in his cage on the side porch, and I said to Peter-Hey, wait a minute—"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Derby Day*

By THE HAGERS

OUR DOWN-TOWN STREETS WERE GAY WITH FLAGS, BRIGHT COLORED STREAMERS, CARDS, AND TAGS.
NO HOLIDAY OR BIG EVENT. I ASKED A STRANGE DUCK WHAT IT MEANT:
"IS THERE A BIG CONVENTION HERE, OR SOME CELEBRITY TO CHEER?"
"WHY, DON'T YOU KNOW?" HE STOPPED TO SAY, "IT'S DRAKEVILLE'S SOAP BOX DERBY DAY."

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Mr. Roosevelt wishes that everybody would start building things. He seems to think more bricks should be laid and fewer thrown.

Des Moines Register: And the idea of buying up surplus clothing from the garment industry and giving it away is dangerous to the Democratic party. Thousands of fellows who get a suit with the pants too long may go over to the Republicans in a body.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Julius Caesar wrote the famous words, "Veni, vidi, vici," which mean, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

Fun With Synonyms: Boundless—unlimited; torn—rent; brisk—active; vivid—bright; stalwart—courageous; torrid—parched; callous—hardened; tranquil—serene; candid—frank; canny—shrewd.

Use 'Em Again: Intermediate, steeplechase.

Letter Juggling: Repents, present.

Four 5's: $\frac{5}{55}$

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Watch the Big Employer

AMERICAN employers who attempt to dominate or unduly influence their workers are today condemned by public opinion and curbed by Government action. Recognizing that individual employees were at great disadvantage in such a situation, Congress passed the Wagner Act. Article VIII of that Act makes it a crime to "interfere with, restrain or coerce employees" who are seeking to organize or bargain collectively. The Act also set up the National Labor Relations Board to stop such "unfair labor practices."

Proof of interference or coercion is difficult. Employees may be discharged for union activity and some other reason given. Because of his power over their jobs, an employer may exert an undue influence on employees by methods hard to define as unfair. Faced with this difficulty, only the most careful and impartial investigation can determine when an employer is acting in good faith and when he is in fact holding a club over the heads of workers. The Labor Board has held that an employer may not speak to or "propagandize" employees against a union. Last week it ruled that a shoe manufacturer in Maryland had violated the law by distributing among his workers a pamphlet quoting a speech made in Congress against the C. I. O.

Now this may be somewhat different from the "propagandizing" done by governmental departments through the distribution of reports and speeches. But ruling it a violation of law opens some disturbing vistas of possible restrictions on free speech. And certainly it emphasizes the Government's feeling that an employer can unfairly influence his workers. Indeed the ordinary man must feel that there is such a danger, particularly in cases of big employers who can almost dictate whether a man can find a job in a given locality or trade. Certainly great watchfulness is required where there is the possibility of unfair influence.

Indeed the need might suggest a special labor board to watch the methods of coercing labor that are used by one big employer in particular. Repeated abuses have been reported against it, and some have been admitted. It exercises a power which is open to the most subtle kind of unfair labor practices. In many communities its word on work and wages spells good or bad times. It is the biggest employer in America. We refer, of course, to the United States Government. Its WPA alone holds nearly 3,000,000 American workers in the hollow of its hand.

"A Very Calm Person"

ELMER ANDREWS, who has just been appointed to act as administrator of the new labor standards or federal wage-and-hour law, is described in the news reports as "a very calm person." He will need to be in view of the far-reaching complications involved in the statute he is to administer. This is just the type of appointee needed for the job, and the description should be reassuring to the businessmen and workers with whom he is to deal. Everyone surely will wish him well in working out so large an undertaking as the experiment with putting a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours.

Symbol of an Era

SAMUEL INSULL was a product of his times as well as a factor in them. The energetic, agreeable young man who came from England to be secretary to Thomas A. Edison built an empire in the then rapidly growing electrical industry. He used to the limit the device of the pyramided holding company to retain control and skim off profits.

When the pyramid collapsed, as such a paper and bamboo structure must under the impact of a major economic depression, Mr. Insull threw not only all his own resources but also millions of his investors' dollars into the market to try to stem the hurricane. The world knows the result. A legal acquittal of criminal responsibility left him, nevertheless, a symbol of the discredited holding company method. His latter years and the memory of his philanthropies could hardly fail to mingle some sympathy with the blame.

Blame, yes, could not be avoided, for after all Mr. Insull was the designer and builder of the pyramid. But he was aided and encouraged by the unconcern of lawmakers, the laxity of bankers and the eagerness of investors—in short, the temper of the times. That was an era of frenzied quest for grandiose profits.

It would be nice if one could say that such things are gone forever, and that it can never happen again. Not in the same form, probably. The nation has passed laws regulating stock sales and materially protecting investment. After the Mississippi bubble it was doubtless thought that people had learned. And again after the Florida land boom. Yet on the heels of the stock market crash comes a wave of race-track and other gambling. People have to do as much for themselves as anyone can do for them in the way of protection by resisting the get-rich-quick, something-for-nothing urge, taking to themselves the lessons of experience and preferring to build soundly rather than merely spectacularly.

Two Years in Spain

TWO years of war in Spain are over—but not the war. As it moves into its third year, the conflict leaves cities and human lives—and theories—shattered. The quick thrust and short war, the termination of war through breaking civilian morale with bombs: these are theories thoroughly discredited in Spain. And among others heavily discounted are the suppositions that neutrality is a fixed possibility in a world where interdependence increases daily, and that nonintervention can be counted on to keep the world safe for neutrality.

These theories belong to the past. To the present and the future pertains the news that the Chamberlain Government is showing some concern over the threat to Britain's Mediterranean life line which inheres in possible Italian and German domination of the Spanish peninsula through General Franco. Long ago Capt. Liddell Hart warned his countrymen of this development. He even went so far as to say that class interest was blinding some British leaders to Britain's strategic interests in the Mediterranean. It may not have been class interest, but a difference of judgment. If so, possibly the most significant change in the Spanish conflict as it enters its third year is occurring not near Valencia, where General Franco's forces are reported advancing, but in London, where the implications of a totalitarian Spain are becoming clearer to leaders of Europe's most powerful democracy.

Words From the Wise

"CAKE makers, frequently plagued with failure, will achieve happier results by controlling the hydrogen ion concentration of their batters," reads a hint to housewives in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Probably the chemist who concocted this delicate tidbit thought he was being helpful, but wouldn't it have been much simpler to merely say, "Watch out for the proportion of sodium bicarbonate (excuse it, please, baking soda) to sugar, used in cake batter"?

One wonders, but probably will never know, what passes through the thought of the chemist, who, when asked by a compliment-hunting wife, "How do you like my new dress, dear?" replies, "It's all right, sweet, but you should have had phenolformaldehyde buttons instead of urea-formaldehyde, and the color pattern would have had more luster on cellulose acetate than on such a low grade cuprammonium."

Probably he ranks but two degrees higher than the absent-minded professor, and one Sc. D. above the researcher who changed his sweetheart because he couldn't stand perfume made from hydroxycitronellal base when the company he worked for used phenylethyl alcohol and Rhodinol. Perhaps as long as heavy water is so expensive and hard to get, there's little likelihood of the technical parent's bringing his daughter a glass of deuterium oxide in response to the order, "I wants a d'ink a' water."

Peace Through Peace

THE peace that for a while seemed impossible has come to South America. This is the import of dispatches from Buenos Aires telling of formal acceptance by both Bolivia and Paraguay of the Chaco peace terms initialed in that city earlier this month. The border between the two nations is to be arbitrated. The futility of war is well illustrated by the facts that even after termination of the fighting in the Chaco it was for years impossible for Bolivia and Paraguay to come to terms, and that only a few weeks ago it appeared that the conflict might be resumed. Finally, the Chaco dispute, which was not settled by armed conflict, has been settled by peaceful means. The settlement ends a 100-year-old difference in a way that must lessen instead of increase, as war does, the likelihood of future tensions.

Boston Beyond Its Means

THERE is a definite note of warning in the midyear fiscal figures compiled by City Auditor Charles J. Fox, and in the comments made upon those figures by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Of course, the increase in welfare expenditures, a consequence of the recession period, was expected; but the disclosure by the Research Bureau that expenditures under the Mayor's control are running $180,000 ahead of the spending for the similar period last year was certainly not expected. Apparently, Mayor Tobin must exert even further efforts at economy if budget limits are to be observed. It goes without saying that in the city's present serious situation these limits should be scrupulously maintained.

Auditor Fox deserves commendation for getting out the midyear statement. It is an innovation that should be broadened to the point where taxpayers may have available a complete, lucid picture of the city's finances at reasonably frequent periods.

An "Aye" for an "Aye"

Garden Guests

MY GARDEN guest book is one written in song, the whistle of a quail and the whisk of a white cottontail bobbing down the clovered path. A garden record of friends that come and go, often spending but a few days before they move on to taste of other bounties. A multitude of feathered folk. Gay guests of shining summer who join the daily visitors of robins, catbirds, and song sparrows in a paean of thanks for a garden enclosed by shrubs and guarded by tall trees.

The wood thrush, the thrasher, the white-throat, the oven bird, the finches, the warblers, the wax-wings—all leaving distinct remembrances of surprise visits that went down in my garden book as trilling troubadours requested to come again.

And now during these shining days, I have unusual guests who have decided to remain long enough to raise a family.

Their abode, the big clump of lemon lilies in the perennial border that lines the garden path. First located by me when a scurrying sound in the long narrow leaves made me wonder what was there. And repeated the next day caused me to pause to investigate.

* * *

A nest, with three speckled eggs, a darling little nest just a bit above the ground and snuggled right in the heart of the lilies. A few golden bells still lifting their sunshine, while out with a flash and down the edge of the border trotted a small brownish-green bird that hid her identity by keeping well under the phlox.

Not a chipping sparrow, I thought. Not brown enough, no reddish cap and much too agile in movement. Nor were the eggs speckled on bluish-green. Rather were they white with tiny brown specks.

Who could my nesting visitor be? Not long to await the answer, for soon, sitting on the porch, I heard from the tall lilac bush shadowing the border, the joyous "witchery, witchity, witch" of the Maryland Yellowthroat.

* * *

With a dash I was out to see him, curiously peeking at me, his hostess, from the heart-shaped leaves. His broad black band over the eyes so striking against the bright yellow of his breast that I instinctively smiled my welcome.

The lively yellowthroat telling me with exultant emphasis that they were staying for the summer, that his mate was occupied and that he hoped their plans agreeable. Reiterating that he would sing for me from early morning until twilight faded into night, in sunshine and in rain, always the same enchanting invitation to come into the garden and eat its pleasant fruits.

My friends of the swampy thicket unexpectedly arriving to nest in my hilltop garden. To feed among my lilies and to bring up their baby Marylands where the fragrance of phlox florets makes the dewdrops frankincense.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

To Quarry Farm

Big Little Moments

IT WAS the year 1389 in Elmira, New York. A young man descended from a railroad coach and mopped his brow. India had never seemed any hotter than this. And now to fulfill a lifelong ambition—now to see the great Mark Twain. He was directed to Quarry Farm. The sky was cloudless overhead and there was that pleasant smell of a country town in his nostrils.

At the farm he was met by Susy Clemens, who explained that her father was down in the town from which he had just come. While the young man rested, she got him a glass of cool milk and talked with him about India and Allahabad where he lived. While he talked she listened with rapt attention. India was a fairyland to her.

Back in the town, the young man found Mark Twain and talked with him late into the afternoon. After he had left, the humorist told his mother-in-law, "He is a stranger to me but . . . a most remarkable man . . . Between us we cover all knowledge. He knows all that can be known, and I know the rest."

Later, Mark Twain was confronted with a small book and asked if he had ever heard of the author. He replied that he had not. But Susy hastened to her room and secured a visiting card which she had preserved in the frame of her mirror. She showed it to her father.

"I do seem to recall the name," he said. "He came to see me once. So young Rudyard Kipling has written a book . . ."

VANSANT COSYELL

The Wide Horizon

Some Thoughts on Specific Purges

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

FROM the national political standpoint the most interesting news these days is the progress of the Roosevelt "purge." Down to date few Presidents have had Mr. Roosevelt's audacity in entering party primary fights. Even fewer Presidents have been successful in such interference. The difficulty is partly due to the two-sided character of the presidential office. Mr. Roosevelt had a good deal of trouble wrestling with the matter himself in his last fireside chat. As the President, he said, he could follow one line of conduct; as the party leader, another. It all sounded perplexing, and faintly Gilbertian, and newspaper cartoonists made the most of it.

The trouble is, however, that, joking aside, the President does have a dual character, and a very paradoxical situation it is. In England the Prime Minister and the Monarch stick to their respective roles, but in Washington, the President is being head of the State at one minute, and head of his party the next. It is embarrassing, to say the least, but it is hard to see offhand how it can be remedied.

But to get back to Mr. Roosevelt, the question now arises of a conflict between his two functions. As head of the State Mr. Roosevelt theoretically knows no politics: he lays a cornerstone, proclaims Uncle's Day, pushes a button or performs some other metaphorical rite of the sovereign with nary a thought of politics. As the very active head of a very energetic faction of the dominant party, however, Mr. Roosevelt is in politics up to his neck. It takes a subtle intellect and an agile performer to keep these two personalities from stepping on each other's toes, and even Mr. Roosevelt, with all his well-known facility, may be stumped before he is through. But at any rate, the difficulty has existed for a good many years before the New Deal, and it is one of the more permanent curiosities of the American political scheme.

* * *

Another curiosity, at least until recently, is the unreality of party labels. Senators Borah of Idaho and Austin of Vermont are both "Republicans," but it is hard to find much on which they agree, except mutual friendship. Senators Minton of Indiana and Bailey of North Carolina are "Democrats," but have less in common; there is not enough common ground between them to plant a geranium. Such a situation tempted a "purge" sooner or later, though perhaps not one of the present type. It will be curious to see if, after 150 years, a touchstone has been found to sort these two groups. Mr. Roosevelt's zigzag tour has been devoted to a preliminary experiment in his own party.

Having come so far in this study of contemporary politics, how does the purge work? Let us be specific. In the House of Representatives is a special committee, holding commanding authority over legislation, whose membership is achieved by seniority. This is the Rules Committee, heavily weighted with conservative southern Democrats, with a chairman from New York. These men are just as sincere as Mr. Roosevelt, and their social and economic predilections are frequently just the opposite. They almost killed the wage-hour bill twice, and they did kill the government contract bill extending the Labor Department's authority to boycott firms which disobeyed the National Labor Relations Board. Their views on the wage-hour bill were shown to be contrary to the majority will of the House. Here, then, is a natural target for the purge.

* * *

Take a specific member of the committee, Democrat Howard W. Smith of the Eighth Virginia District, now running for re-election for the fifth time. Mr. Smith is a respectable banker on the conservative Byrd wing of his party. He had no expectation of opposition in the state primary, which comes August 2. But what happened? A group of liberal Democrats swung behind young William E. Dodd, Jr., son of the former Ambassador to Germany. It is not generally known that a quiet war conference was called in the office of Lowell Mellett, new head of the National Emergency Council, at the start of the Dodd candidacy. It was attended by the energetic and ineffable Thomas J. Corcoran ("Tommy the Cork") himself, head of the purge committee, who pledged all assistance to Mr. Dodd. Robert N. Anderson of the Justice Department, former head of the Roosevelt Virginia clubs in 1932 and 1936, found it possible with Administration approval to donate his services to the Dodd campaign. And so the battle was joined.

Incidents like this are happening frequently today. Mr. Smith still contends he is the Roosevelt candidate; it is the Chandler-Barkley fight in Kentucky all over again; and bouts like it are taking place all over the country. Still others are likely as the primaries advance. The success of these New Deal candidates is anybody's guess. A poll of newspaper correspondents six weeks ago put an average estimate of sixty new seats for the Republicans in the House this fall. Since then a number of surveys have indicated little if any diminution of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity. Hardly time enough has elapsed to check these surveys with the new situation created by the prospective $5,000,000,000 relief-recovery program and the tentative business revival. It is reasonable to assume they have not diminished New Deal popularity, to say the least. Here in Washington, a number of correspondents who participated in the "sixty-seats" poll say privately they would now revise downward their estimates of Republican gains.

Speculative barometers are inaccurate at such a distance, and this material is set down merely to keep abreast of an important situation. That is where the "purge" stands today.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mr. Hoover Finds People "Scared"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Herbert Hoover finds the people "scared," and not business. Naturally, since business reflects directly the thought of the business man! Consider for a moment the effect on business if several million business men suddenly overcame their paralyzing fear.

Yes, the people are "scared," and the people make up the nation. Correct the individual viewpoint, and the national viewpoint changes for the better. It is comforting and inspiring to know that Mr. Hoover, as experienced as he is, can make this statement, because it means that the problem of getting back to prosperity is not as difficult as it once seemed. The walls of Jericho fell when the people shouted together. Thus, it is concerted, harmonious thinking on the side of good which is demanded of us as a nation today.

Mr. Hoover states that the conditions and circumstances generally supposed to cause national fear are not present today. We ask, then why the fear? Is it not evident in view of this arousing statement, that the fear seeming to exist is without a plausible cause?

Mr. Hoover strikes at the root of our problem, fearlessly pointing out the dangers ahead, when he states that "the direction we are going in today is precisely that which in the end creates the demoralization from which Fascism invariably springs." In other words, we are setting the stage for Fascism, something every American would resist if he could see it. Unless we take it upon ourselves, individually, to awake from the mental stupor in which we seem to be submerged, we shall one day wake to find ourselves Fascists instead of Americans, for all that we hold dear as Americans will be sacrificed to Fascism.

When will we awake to the mental processes by which our very shores of freedom are invaded? When will we rise to the occasion to fight mentally for our country, our rights, our ideals, and our future? We are even now at war with a subtle foe, a ruthless, scheming, unprincipled, aggressive, mental suggestion of barbarism, egotism, and self-will. Person does not enter into our war. We are fighting a so-called force which calls itself a principle, but in fact it is nothing but an inverted idea of the one great Principle. It cannot conquer those who are aware of their true heritage. But—are we aware of our true heritage?

ELLA MAY FRAZER

West Orange, N. J.

Internationalism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reality there is no patriotism like international patriotism. In the reformed calendar sponsored by the World Calendar Association and endorsed by the League of Nations, the last day of the year is suggested for an international holiday. It would be fine if we had such a day and observed it with as much fervor as Americans do Memorial Day.

F. ALLEN WENTWORTH

South Braintree, Mass.

Records of Women's Achievements

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to reach through your columns many readers who are interested to learn of the work and needs of the World Center for Women's Archives. This organization is collecting from hidden and forgotten places, original records and documents pertaining to ideas, interests, and achievements of women, of all countries and of all times.

This movement has a profound significance, coming as it does at a time in the history of the world when the status of women in civilization seems to be seriously threatened. Men and women built the world together, together they face its present problems, and together they must prepare for the future. Unfortunately through woman's unawareness of her world service and the importance of preserving its evidence, history has become one-sided. Much of this evidence has been hopelessly lost. But rich source material still remains in attics, cellars or storehouses to be brought to light, studied, pieced together and permanently recorded.

Whatever became, we wonder, of the archives of Catherine Macauley, as brilliant a supporter of the American cause as Edmund Burke, whom Washington honored as he honored Lafayette, with a presentation of one of the two original copies of the Bill of Rights? Or what became of the records of Elizabeth Mallet, the founder in England in 1702 of the first newspaper in the English language? Or of Sara Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, and originator of the national observance of Thanksgiving? Or of Eliza Pinckney of North Carolina, loyal patriot, economist and manager of several plantations in a land in the making? Or of the colorful "Oklahoma Kate," Sheriff nemesis of horse thieves, who gave the last years of her life to a stanch protection of Indians' lands? Or of Belle Starr, the beautiful and dashing Confederate spy?

Or of Anna Ella Carroll, who, the Government now admits, actually laid out the plans of the Tennessee Valley campaign in the Civil War? Or of Phoebe Hearst, the young schoolteacher, who shared with her husband the hardships of the frontier from Missouri to California and became a pioneer for education in the Great West? Or of Mrs. John Jay of New York, beautiful, gifted, who played a notable part in the making of a nation? And so on ad infinitum. These brilliant names with only fragmentary facts about them should spur men and women together to unite with the Women's Archives in its effort to comprehend human life in its totality.

Our present need is for the means adequately to house and maintain these valuable records, and to facilitate our very active clearing house service. We are located at Room 236, Biltmore Hotel, New York.

INEZ HAYNES IRWIN

New York, N. Y.

Homicides

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in the article that recently appeared in the Monitor entitled "How to Save 5,000 Americans a year." I feel that by far the major portion of the 11,000 to 12,000 homicides committed in America each year are much more directly attributable to our promiscuous use of currency than to the constitutional privilege of possessing firearms. I feel that if currency were entirely eliminated more than 5,000—yes, more than 10,000—of these homicides would never be committed, because the incentive for committing them would no longer exist.

CHRIS NEUENSCHWANDER

Seattle, Wash.